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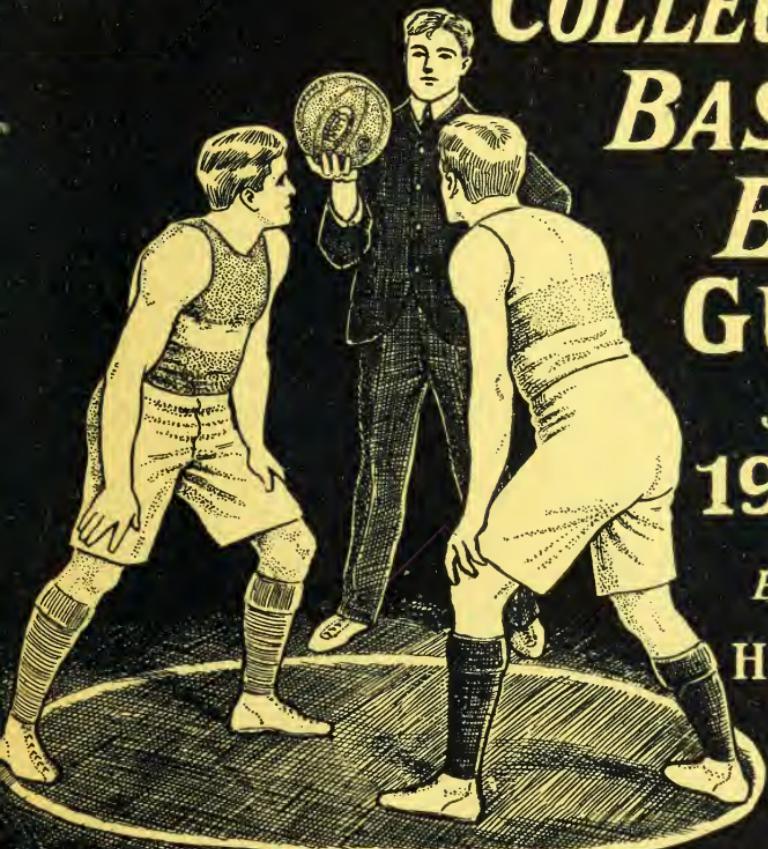
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# COLLEGIATE BASKET BALL GUIDE for 1906-7

Edited by

H.A. FISHER



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# SPALDING'S OFFICIAL COLLEGIATE BASKET BALL GUIDE

1906-7

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AS RECOMMENDED BY THE  
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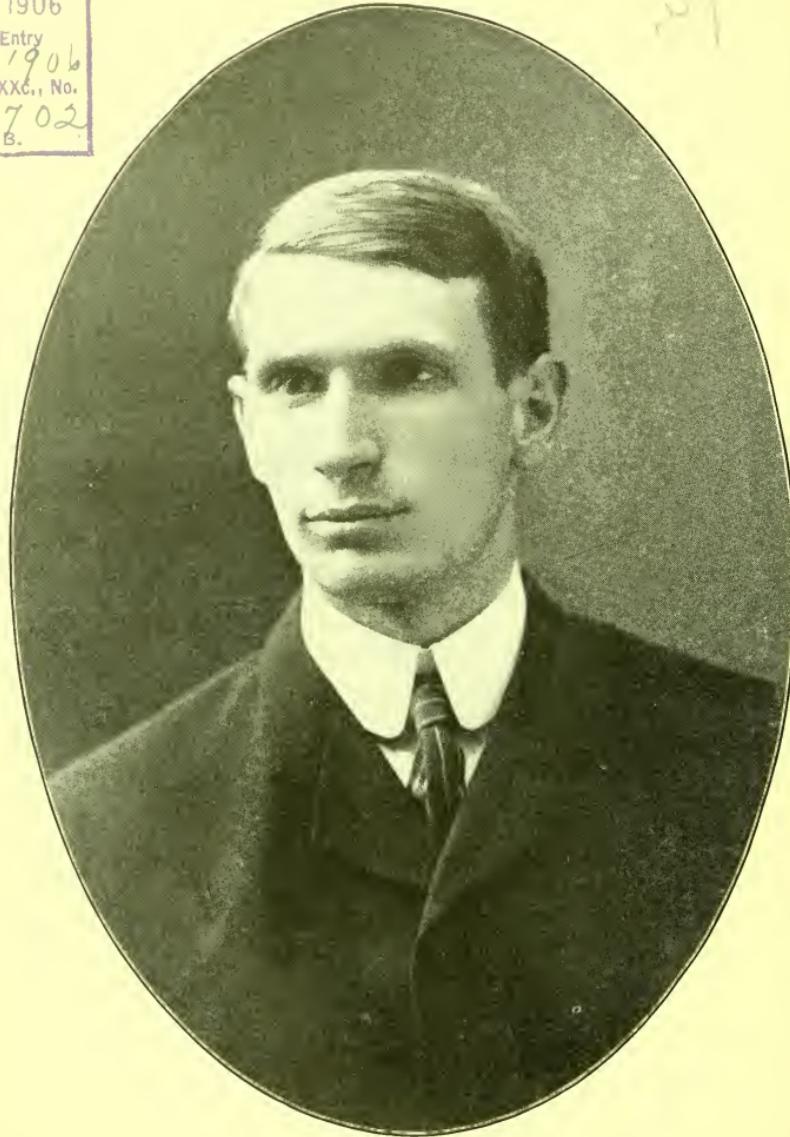
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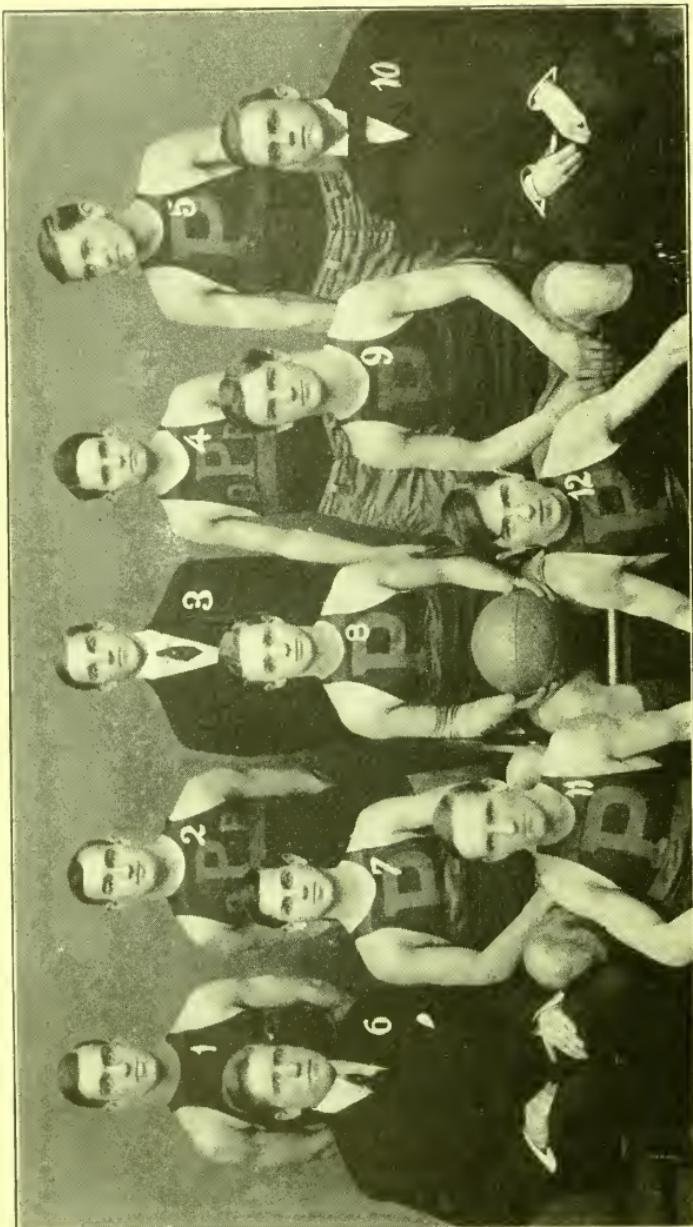
RALPH MORGAN,  
University of Pennsylvania.  
Secretary of Rules Committee.  
Photo by Hansbury Studio, Philadelphia.

## Intercollegiate Basket Ball in the East

BY RALPH MORGAN, University of Pennsylvania.

The close of the season of 1906 found basket ball firmly entrenched in its position of the leading winter sport of colleges, as the most successful year in the history of the sport as a college game was experienced all over the country. The Intercollegiate League, reinforced by the re-admission of Harvard, presented an ideal circuit of six members, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Harvard and Pennsylvania. Each of these universities put forth a strong team, so that the caliber of the play throughout the entire season was first-class. Four of the six teams in the league were coached by graduate star players, one team, Princeton, was taken in hand by a professional, while the one team which failed to arrange for regular coaching, Cornell, finished last in the season's play, which fact should prove conclusively to the Ithaca institution that a coach for the players should be secured. Columbia, for two years an undefeated champion, was coached by Harry A. Fisher, the erstwhile star forward of the team; Yale was coached by Roswell B. Hyatt, one of the first men to take up the game as a college sport; Harvard was instructed by C. W. Randall, possibly the best all-around player the crimson has ever produced, and Pennsylvania was coached by Russell B. Smith, another "originator" of college basket ball. These four amateur coaches have done more to advance the game in one year, perhaps, than any circumstance, save the possible exception of the codification of college playing rules for college teams.

The playing season of the Intercollegiate Association was opened at Philadelphia on December 20, when Columbia defeated Pennsylvania in a fiercely contested game by the close score of 14 to 12. Columbia had for two years carried everything her own way, and this and two subsequent victories over Cornell made it look as though the New York team would again capture the championship. Two victories gained over Prince-



1, Graybill; 2, Striegel; 3, Smith, Coach; 4, Sprague; 5, McCrudden; 6, Ewing, Mgr.; 7, Klefaber; 8, Flint, Capt.; 9, Ehlers; 10, Foster, Asst. Mgr.; 11, Keinath; 12, Fitzpatrick.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
Eastern Intercollegiate Champions, 1906.

Photo by Pott & Folk.

ton and one each from Harvard and Yale, however, put Pennsylvania back in the running by the latter part of January. Princeton by getting a bad start and Yale's late schedule made the interest center around Columbia and Pennsylvania at this time, although Harvard was going at a very fast clip. On February 9 the championship was virtually decided when Pennsylvania and Columbia met at New York. Pennsylvania finally won the game (and later the championship) after one of the fiercest struggles ever witnessed on the basket ball floor. The score at the end of the regulation forty minutes of play was a tie at 15 points, having been made so in the closing minutes by a Pennsylvania tally. The two thousand or more spectators who crowded every nook and corner of the big gymnasium were nearly frantic when it was announced that under the rules it was necessary to play on until one of the two teams should score two additional points. Just one minute and twenty-nine seconds later Captain Flint of Pennsylvania tossed the ball into the basket and won the match for his side. Pennsylvania won the remaining games on her schedule, and finished the season with nine victories and one defeat, which record proved to be the best in the league and took the championship from Columbia and Yale for the first time in the history of the Association.

The contest for second honors between Harvard and Columbia was also hard fought and the number two position was only won by Columbia after the hardest kind of a tussle. This struggle was made more interesting when Princeton, showing a flash of true form, defeated Columbia at Princeton by the score of 23 to 19 on February 14.

The Yale team, which finished fourth, was hardly up to the standard of past Yale teams, although some allowance must be made for the several injuries to players, which handicapped the team considerably. However, it is doubtful if Yale would have finished any higher up in the race even had the injuries to her players not been sustained.

Princeton, with some excellent veteran material at hand at the commencement of the season, was somewhat of a disappointment. The poor end of the schedule was given to Princeton,



1. Rupp, Asst. Mgr.; 2. Ryan; 3. Hess, Mgr.; 4. M. White; 5. Fisher, Coach; 6. Cuthel; 7. R. White; 8. Hurley, Capt.; 9. Moore; 10. Melitzer; 11. Fettretch.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Photo by Pach Bros.

however, and this fact had much to do with many of the defeats sustained by the Tigers. Starting off the year with four consecutive defeats, the season was nearly half gone before Princeton achieved her first victory.

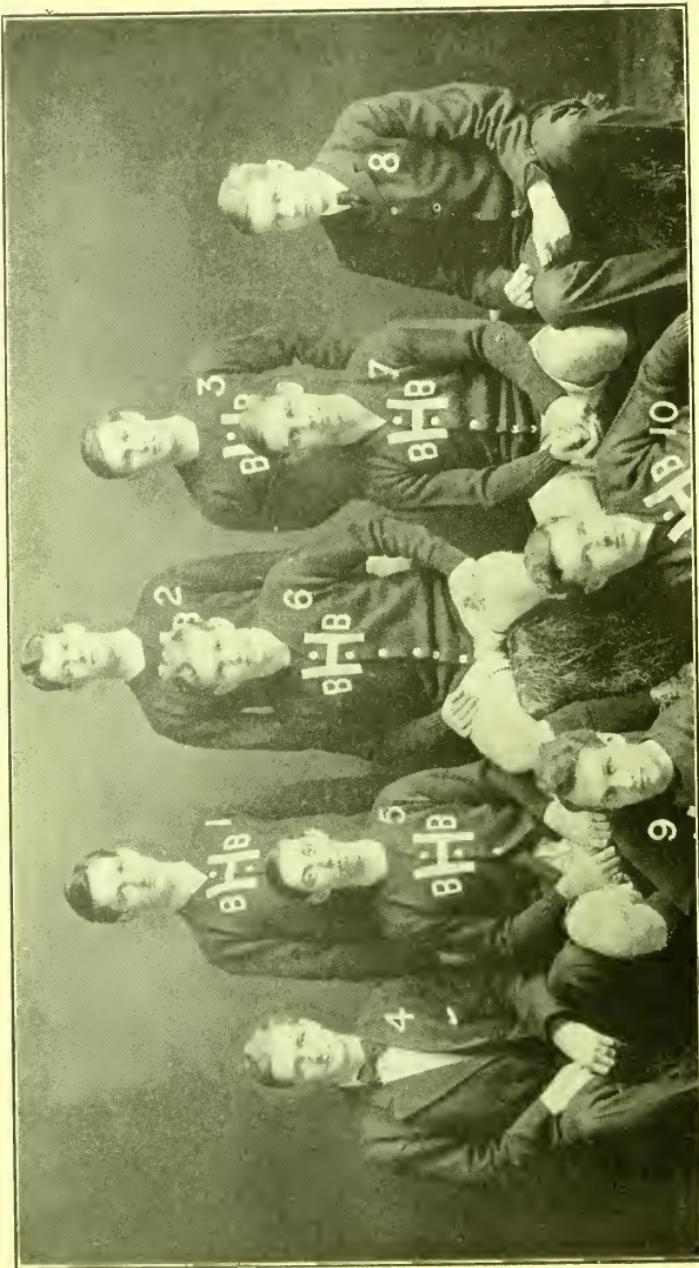
Cornell, with a collection of really good players, met with most indifferent success throughout the entire season, mainly because of the lack of organization and the utter absence of team play, a feature which was marked in the work of every other team in the association. As was hinted at above, the lack of adequate coaching was the cause of the non-success of the Cornell five.

A feature of the season of 1906, which was also a great improvement in the game, was the work of the officials. The Intercollegiate Association at its annual fall meeting in October, 1905, undertook to solve the problem of officials by appointing a set of men who were to run all league games. It was decided to do away with the position of umpire and to vest all power in the Referee. This plan was very successful and with the following gentlemen as officials, the refereeing in all cases was very good. The officials were: Dr. A. H. Sharpe, of Philadelphia; and Messrs. West of Meriden, Lochmüller of New York, Knox of Everett, Mass., and Stafford of Auburn, N. Y.

The following officials worked hard for the success of the Association: President H. S. Edwards, Princeton; Vice-President, F. J. O'Donnell, Yale; Secretary, Maskell Ewing, Jr., Pennsylvania; and Treasurer, W. A. Spencer, Harvard.

#### LEAGUE STANDING 1905-06.

Colleges.	Penn.	Col.	Har.	Yale.	Prin.	Cor.	Won.	P.Ct.
Pennsylvania..	..	1	2	2	2	2	9	.900
Columbia.....	1	..	2	1	1	2	7	.700
Harvard.....	0	0	..	2	2	2	6	.600
Yale.....	0	1	0	..	1	2	4	.400
Princeton.....	0	1	0	1	..	1	3	.300
Cornell.....	0	0	0	0	1	..	1	.100
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Games lost...	1	3	4	6	7	9	..	



1, Quigley; 2, Amberg; 3, Brooks; 4, Randall; 5, Broun; 6, Griffiths, Capt.; 7, Burnham; 8, Spencer, Mgr.; 9, Moore; 10, McCarty.  
Photo by Tupper.

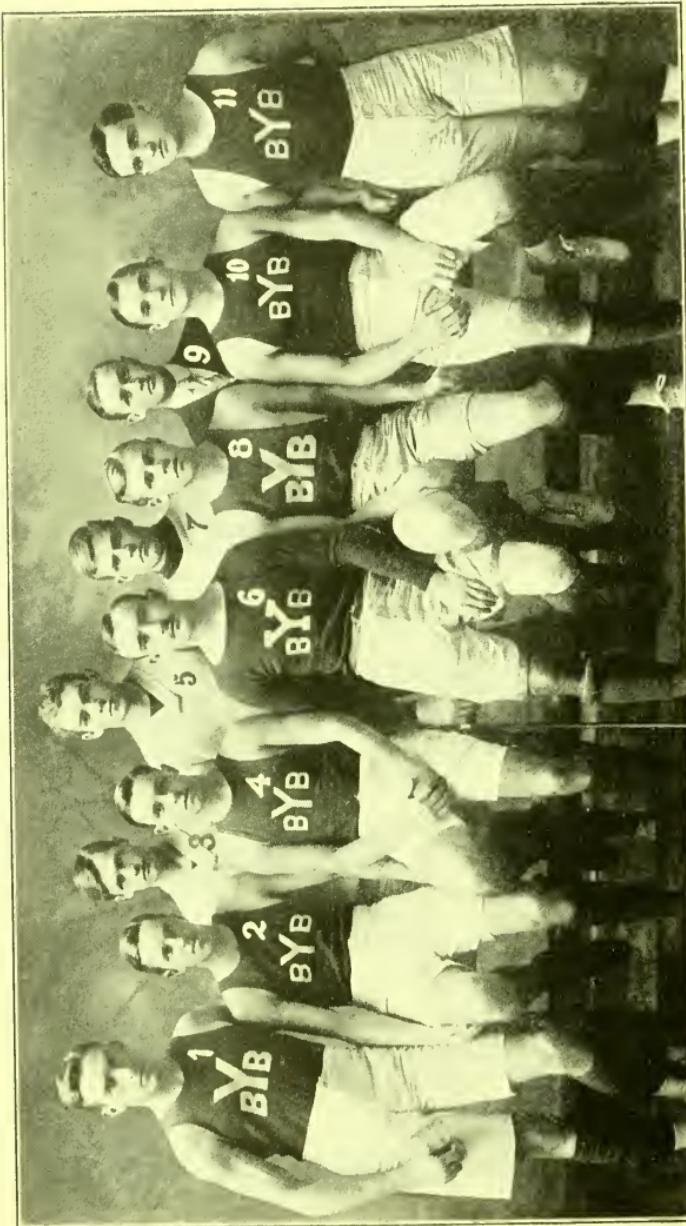
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

## RESULTS OF GAMES, 1905-06. Score.

Dec. 20—U. of P. vs. Columbia, at Philadelphia.....	12-14
Jan. 6—Harvard vs. U. of P., at Cambridge.....	9-13
11—Harvard vs. Cornell, at Cambridge.....	26-10
12—Columbia vs. Cornell, at New York.....	38- 8
12—U. of P. vs. Princeton, at Philadelphia.....	40- 5
17—Princeton vs. U. of P., at Princeton.....	15-32
19—Cornell vs. Columbia, at Ithaca .....	16-24
19—Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven.....	28-22
20—Harvard vs. Princeton, at Cambridge.....	36- 8
26—U. of P. vs. Yale, at Philadelphia.....	36- 9
Feb. 2—Cornell vs. Yale, at Ithaca.....	18-21
7—Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge.....	25- 9
9—Columbia vs. U. of P., at New York.....	15- 7
10—Cornell vs. Princeton, at Ithaca.....	14-30
14—Princeton vs. Columbia, at Princeton.....	23-19
16—Princeton vs. Harvard, at Princeton.....	13-31
16—Columbia vs. Yale, at New York.....	26-14
17—Yale vs. Cornell, at New Haven .....	31- 7
17—U. of P. vs. Harvard, at Philadelphia .....	24-13
21—Harvard vs. Columbia, at Cambridge.....	13-17
22—Princeton vs. Yale, at Princeton.....	21-14
23—Columbia vs. Princeton, at New York.....	32-13
23—U. of P. vs. Cornell, at Philadelphia .....	25-22
24—Princeton vs. Cornell, at Princeton .....	17-25
27—Yale vs. Columbia, at New Haven .....	17-15
Mar. 2—Yale vs. U. of P., at New Haven.....	11-23
3—Cornell vs. Harvard, at Ithaca .....	13-26
9—Columbia vs. Harvard, at New York.....	22-17
9—Cornell vs. U. of P., at Ithaca.....	22-26
10—Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven .....	18-23

Following is the correct record of points scored by the players during the season of 1905-6:

	Games played.	Total points.	Field goals.	Foul goals.
Flint, Pennsylvania.....	10	14	33	75
Griffiths, Harvard.....	10	93	27	39

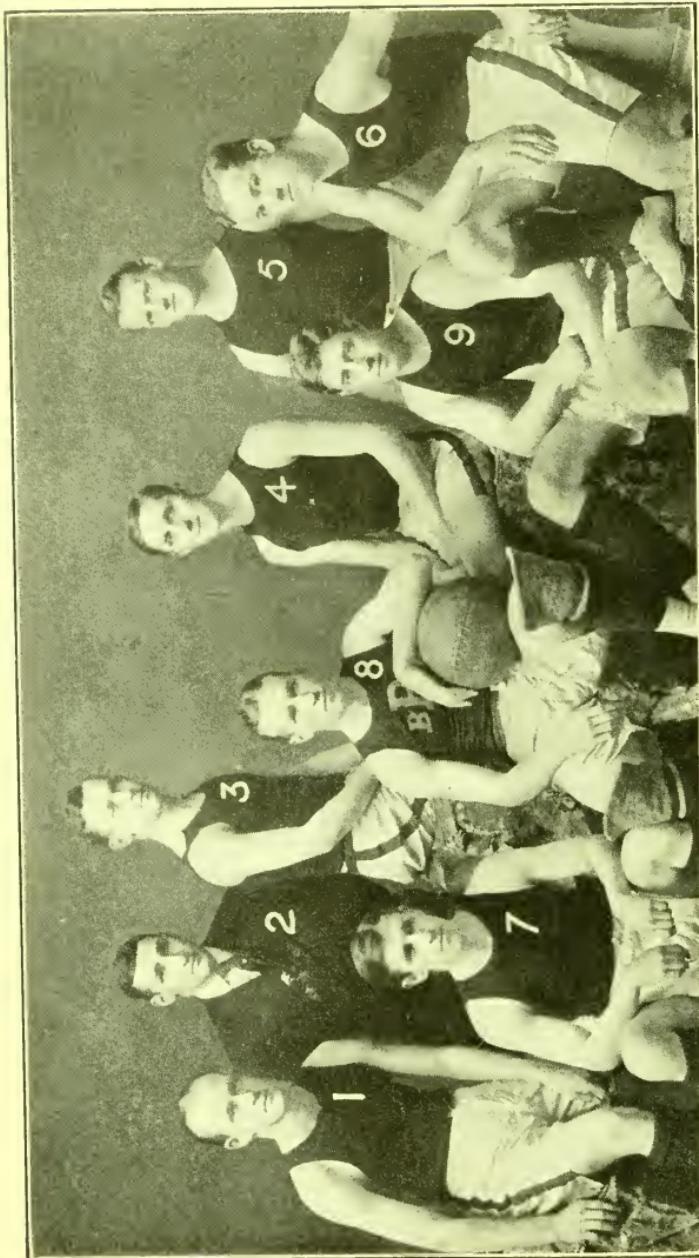


1, Murphy; 2, Church; 3, Clifford; 4, Humpstone; 5, Fargo; 6, Rockwell, Capt.; 7, Barrows; 8, Anderson; 9, O'Donnell, Mgr.; 10, Noyes; 11, Cushman.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Photo by Curtiss Studio.

	Games played.	Total points.	Field goals.	Foul goals.
Moore, Columbia.....	10	82	14	54
Vanderbilt, Princeton.....	9	75	14	47
Amberg, Harvard.....	10	64	32	0
Fargo, Yale.....	10	50	23	4
Dickerman, Cornell.....	9	46	8	30
Rockwell, Yale.....	8	46	14	18
Keinath, Pennsylvania.....	10	45	21	3
Clarke, Princeton.....	10	39	17	5
Hurley, Columbia.....	10	37	18	1
Lyford, Cornell.....	10	37	10	17
M. White, Columbia.....	7	34	17	0
Kiefaber, Pennsylvania.....	10	28	14	0
Avery, Cornell.....	4	28	8	12
Murphy, Yale.....	8	28	14	0
Cuthel, Columbia.....	7	27	13	1
Ryan, Columbia.....	10	26	13	0
Root, Cornell.....	10	26	13	0
Brown, Harvard.....	10	24	9	6
Ehlers, Pennsylvania.....	10	24	12	0
Clifford, Yale.....	10	24	12	0
Quigley, Harvard.....	10	21	10	1
Holliday, Princeton.....	10	20	10	0
Mellitzser, Columbia.....	6	18	9	0
Humphstone, Yale.....	7	16	8	0
Bokum, Princeton.....	6	12	6	0
McLean, Princeton.....	3	11	2	7
Brooks, Harvard.....	7	10	5	0
Goodwin, Cornell.....	7	8	4	0
Fetrich, Columbia.....	8	8	4	0
Anderson, Yale.....	8	8	4	0
Hooks, Princeton.....	3	8	4	0
Fitzpatrick, Pennsylvania....	8	6	3	0
Brinckerhof, Cornell.....	4	6	3	0
McCradden, Pennsylvania..	8	4	2	0
Whiting, Cornell.....	3	4	2	0



1, Kahler; 2, Edwards, Mgr.; 3, Halliday; 4, Clark; 5, Thompson; 6, Gerhard; 7, Fish; 8, Vanderbilt, Capt.; 9, Bokum.  
Photo by McManus.

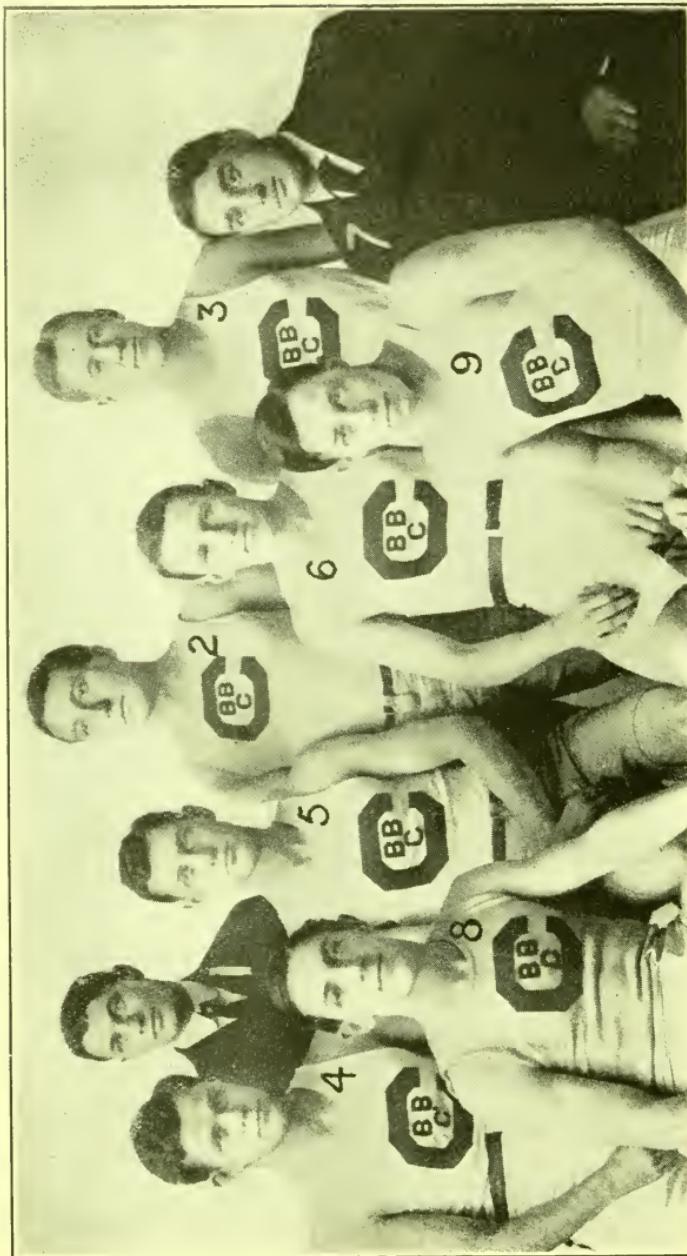
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

	Games played.	Total points.	Field goals.	Foul goals.
R. White, Columbia.....	4	4	2	0
Church, Yale.....	2	4	2	0
Noyes, Yale.....	10	4	2	0
Burnham, Harvard.....	9	4	2	0
Sprague, Pennsylvania.....	3	0	0	0
Striegel, Pennsylvania.....	2	0	0	0
Thompson, Princeton.....	3	0	0	0
Gerhard, Princeton.....	2	0	0	0
Fish, Princeton.....	6	0	0	0
Kahler, Princeton.....	4	0	0	0
Elliott, Princeton.....	2	0	0	0
Havron, Princeton.....	1	0	0	0
Kemmner, Harvard.....	1	0	0	0
Moore, Harvard.....	1	0	0	0
McCarthy, Harvard.....	1	0	0	0
Barrows, Yale.....	5	0	0	0
Chase, Cornell.....	7	0	0	0

The scoring by positions follows:

## FORWARDS.

Players.	Games.	Field goals.	Points.
Flint, Pennsylvania.....	10	33	66
Keinath, Pennsylvania.....	10	21	42
Moore, Columbia.....	10	14	28
Murphy, Yale.....	8	14	28
Cuthel, Columbia.....	7	13	26
Ryan, Columbia.....	10	13	26
Clifford, Yale.....	10	12	24
Lyford, Cornell.....	10	10	20
Quigley, Harvard.....	10	10	20
Brown, Harvard.....	10	9	18
Mellitzer, Columbia.....	6	9	18
Humpstone, Yale.....	7	8	16



1, Evans, Coach; 2, Mantel; 3, Lyford, Capt.; 4, Brinkerhoff; 5, Dickerman; 6, Root; 7, Johnson, Mgr.; 8, Avery; 9, Goodwin.

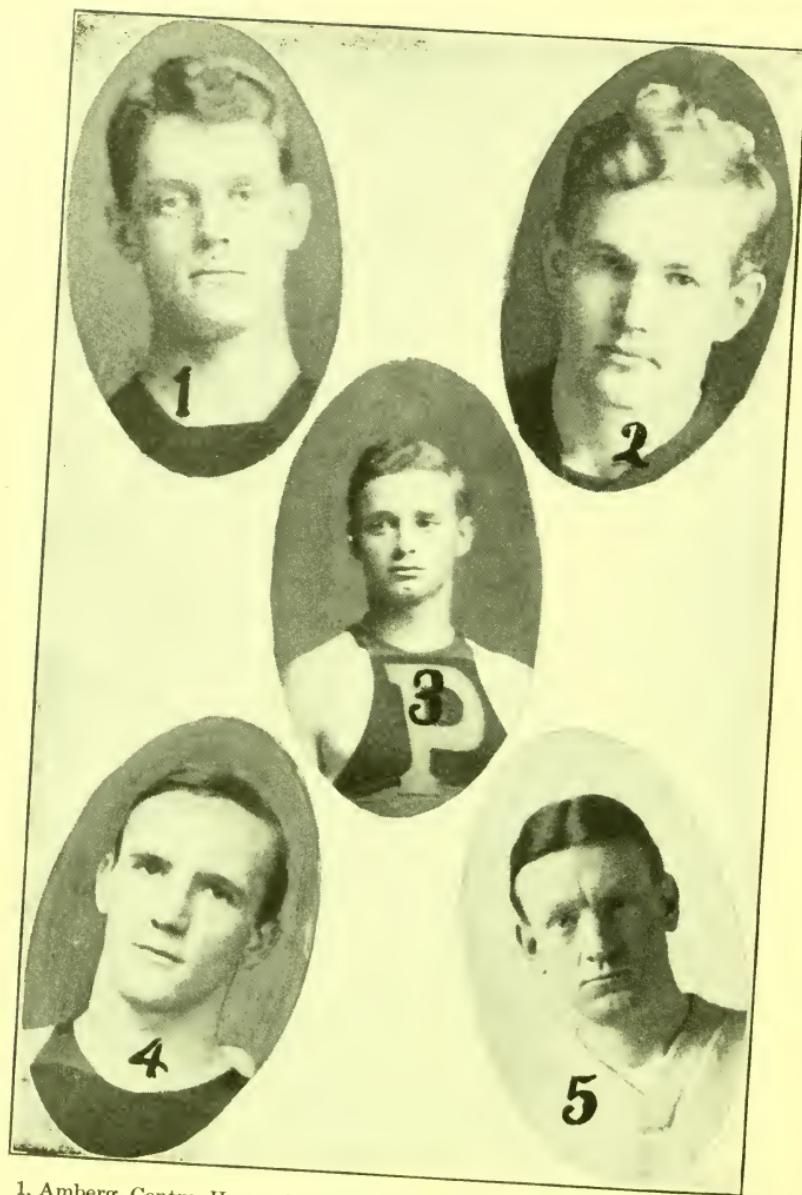
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

## CENTERS.

	Games.	Field goals.	Points.
Amberg, Harvard.....	10	32	64
Fargo, Yale.....	10	23	46
Clarke, Princeton.....	10	17	34
M. White, Columbia.....	7	17	34
Root, Cornell.....	10	13	26
Ehlers, Pennsylvania.....	10	12	24

## GUARDS.

Griffiths, Harvard.....	10	27	54
Hurley, Columbia.....	10	18	36
Vanderbilt, Princeton.....	9	14	28
Rockwell, Yale.....	8	14	28
Kiefaber, Pennsylvania.....	10	14	28
Holliday, Princeton.....	10	10	20
Bokum, Princeton.....	6	6	12
Brooks, Harvard.....	7	5	10



1. Amberg, Centre, Harvard; 2. Griffiths, Right Guard, Harvard; 3. Flint, Right Forward, Pennsylvania; 4. Keinath, Left Forward, Pennsylvania; 5. Hurley, Left Guard, Columbia.

ALL-EASTERN TEAM.

## All-Eastern Collegiate Basket Ball Team

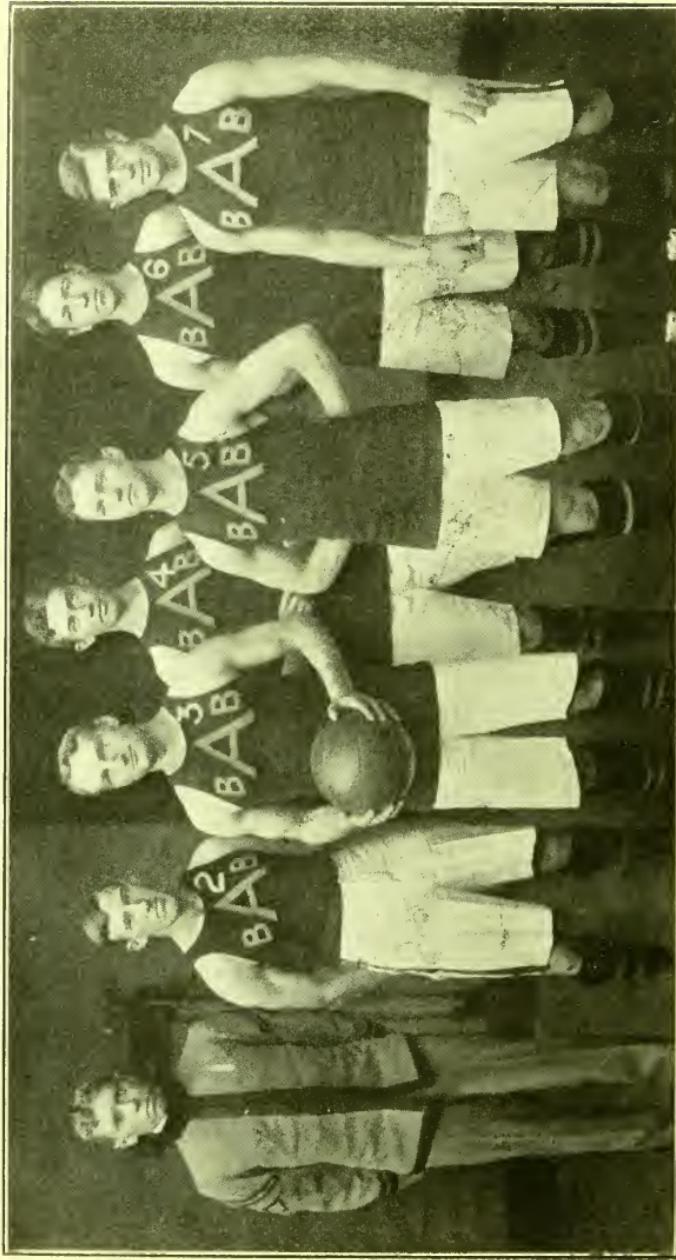
By E. C. RUTSCHMAN, Basket Ball Editor of "The Evening Telegraph," Philadelphia.

Right Forward.....	Flint, Pennsylvania
Left Forward.....	Keinath, Pennsylvania
Centre .....	Amberg, Harvard
Right Guard.....	Griffiths, Harvard
Left Guard.....	Hurley, Columbia

Generally speaking, the commission of choosing the five men for the so-called "All-America" honor in the intercollegiate basket ball world is not an easy one; first, because of the difficulty of valuing the shades of difference in a number of first-class players, and second, by reason of the impossibility of bringing about anything like a satisfactory agreement between the individual opinion of the writer and of the more or less partisan judgments of the followers of the game in the several centers from which the All-America players may be drawn.

These difficulties always confront the critic to a more or less degree, but the picking of the quintette of honor men becomes immeasurably easier at this time owing to the fact that the 1905-6 season offered several men, whose superiority in their respective positions was so marked and whose uniformity of performance throughout the cities was so certain a quantity, that they stand out at once without the tedious measuring up process.

For the forward end of the team none can dispute the right of that pair of agile, aggressive keen-eyed Pennsylvanians—Flint and Keinath. Captain Flint is not only a good dribbler and passer but he has all the mature judgment of the veteran and his ability to score both from the field and foul line can be gauged in no better way than by a glance at the figures of the Intercollegiate League's official scorer, who places the Pennsylvanian at the head of the list.



1, Cruse, Asst. Mgr.; 2, Rockwell; 3, Hetrick, Capt.; 4, Elting; 5, Jones; 6, Higley; 7, Castle.  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.

Photo by McManus.

Although Keinath, the Freshman, was new to intercollegiate company before last season, he is, when judged as a basket ball man at large, just as much of a veteran as Flint. Playing on a small church team in Philadelphia, his aggressiveness made him a factor in his maiden game, and on entering the Philadelphia Central High School, he figured prominently in the winning of more than one Interscholastic League championship for his team.

The solidity of the two forwards means much to the success of a team in a long season's campaign and even if some other player had a shade the better of the scoring over Keinath, he would be entitled to the position because of his perfect support to Flint in the style of attack mapped out by Coach Smith of the Pennsylvania team.

But Keinath was not even shaded by any player of another team. He is an especially fast dribbler and a hard man to follow at this style of play, and his value as a scorer is shown by the fact that he tallied from the field in every game of the season. No other forward except Flint, whose total was helped by his free goal throwing, scored more points during the season than Keinath. Other good forwards are Moore, of Columbia, Vanderbilt of Princeton, and Quigley of Harvard.

Moore has an excellent eye for the basket, is fast on his feet, and has never been known to sleep in his position, and so give the opposing guard any chance to become dangerous in the way of scoring.

Vanderbilt is a hard, aggressive player and an A No. 1 long distance shot, but last season he was weak in dribbling, which was recognized as an important factor in the 1905-6 intercollegiate series.

Quigley had a good eye for the basket, got the ball away quickly, and made his guard follow him closely, and with better feeding from his team mates would have figured more heavily in the scoring.

No close follower of the intercollegiate games will waste any time in looking around for the "All-America" center. Amberg of Harvard stands out alone among the pivotal position players,



1, Libby; 2, Vinne, Mgr.; 3, Mt. Pleasant; 4, Gardner; 5, Archiquette; 6, Wahoo; 7, Sheldon.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

Photo by Hertzler Studio.

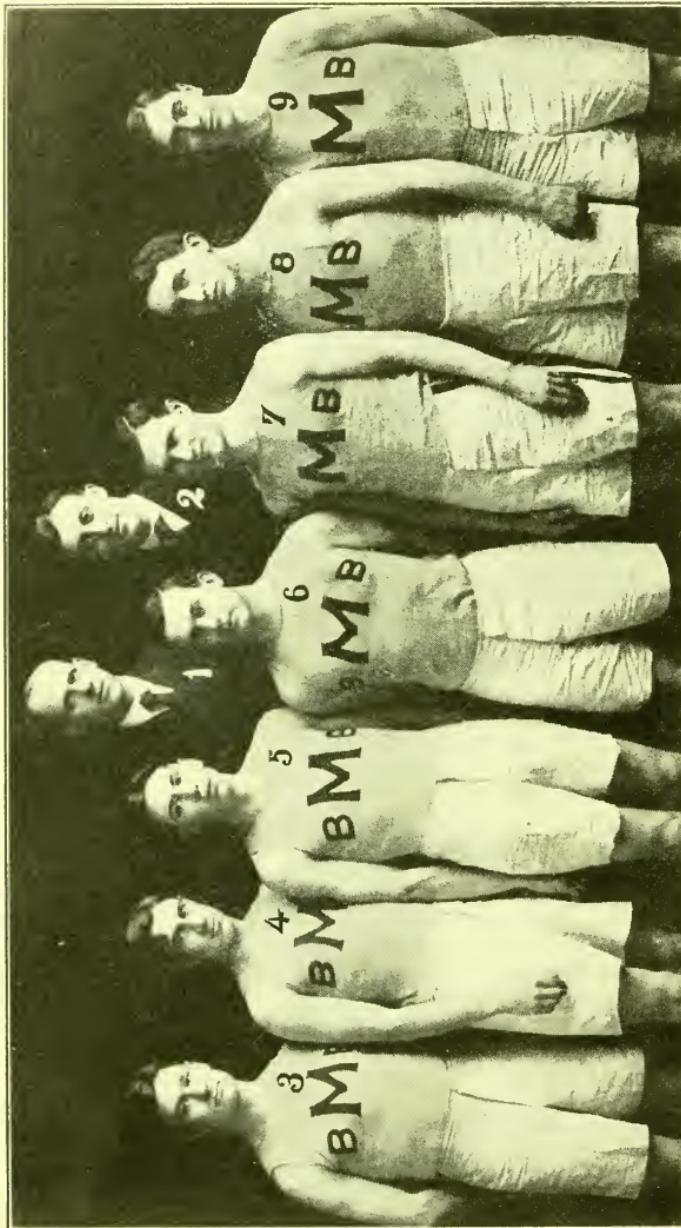
his goal shooting, jumping and general floor work easily making him the best all-round center in the league.

Fargo of Yale, and Root of Cornell who labored under the hardship of playing in a losing team, are both good men of a type similar to Amberg, but the Harvard man's superior aggressiveness stamps him as the man for the place.

The ideal pair of guards consists of one man, who is fast enough to play up the floor and so draw one of the opposing forwards away from the line of attack, and another very steady player to remain back for the double purpose of feeding the forwards and center and blocking all attempts to assail his goal at the shorter range distances.

And Griffiths of Harvard and Hurley of Columbia come pretty close to being a perfect pair for this style of play. Griffiths was a wonder in whirlwind work for a scoring guard. He dribbled with a motion that was hard to break up, and although possessed of a good eye, coupled with an ambition to score, he generally knew when to pass to his forwards or center in place of taking the trial at goal himself.

Hurley, the veteran, is just as good a man, but his position as back guard was perforce less brilliant. As steady a goal tender as there was in the league, his work was always of the most dependable sort and his ability to cage the ball from the far end of the floor occasionally, punctuated his routine work as a guard, with an item on the tally sheet. Other good defence men deserving of mention are McCrudden and Kiefaber, of Pennsylvania, and Noyes of Yale. The latter's value, however, was materially discredited by over-aggressiveness which proved costly to his team because of the penalties for fouling.



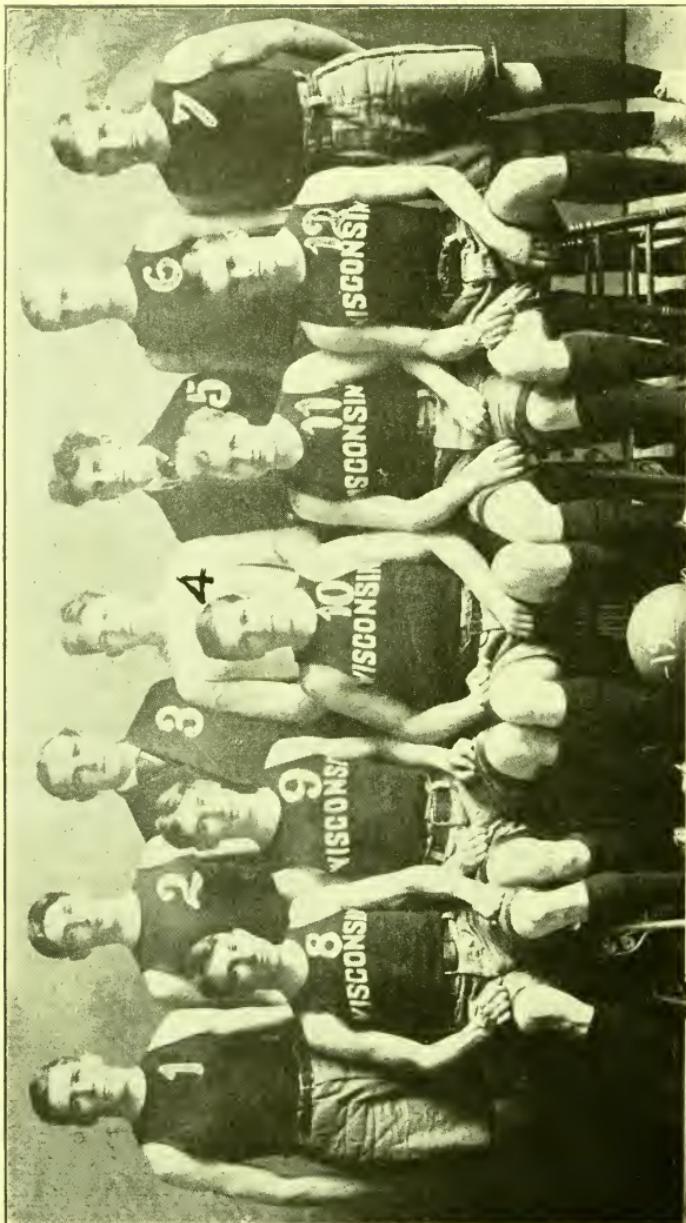
1, Reed, Mgr.; 2, Leach, Coach; 3, Uzzell; 4, Clark; 5, M. Larson; 6, McRae, Capt.; 7, Ely; 8, Brown; 9, L. Larson.  
Photo by Lee Bros.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,  
Western Intercollegiate Champions, 1906.

## **Formation of the Western Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association and a Review of the Season of 1906**

BY EMMETT DUNN ANGELL, Univ. of Wisconsin.

Basket ball has been the most popular of winter sports at the different western universities for a number of years but until the season just past the game had not been placed on a firm and substantial basis. Schedules had been made out in a haphazard manner and at the season's end it was not unusual to see the championship claimed by several teams. Feeling that the game should be more firmly established and that a definite championship schedule should be arranged a meeting was called for Thanksgiving day in Chicago and representatives of the larger universities decided to form a basket ball league. Chicago, Illinois, Purdue, Minnesota and Wisconsin were the Universities that formed the Western Intercollegiate Basket Ball League. It was decided to play the game guided by the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Rules and also agreed that each team should meet every other team in the league twice—once on the home floor and once on the floor of the opponent. The one official plan was tried and found very successful. The official was mutually agreed upon by both teams and the expense of securing his services mutually shared. One of the great difficulties in basket ball has been the securing of competent officials. Two of the men who did most of the officiating in the Western championship games deserve especial credit. Charles McCormick, of Terre Haute, Indiana, officiated in all of the games played at Purdue and was eminently satisfactory. Joseph Davis, of Milwaukee, was equally competent as an official. The mistake was made by one or two teams of selecting officials who had never seen an intercollegiate game. On the whole, though, the work was satisfactory. Minnesota won the cham-



1, Curtin; 2, Lindemann; 3, Kinsey, Mgr.; 4, Harper; 5, Angell; 6, Swenholz; 7, Zeisler; 8, Scribner; 9, Rogers; 10, Bush, Capt.; 11, Walvoord; 12, Frank.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

pionship and all credit is due the "gopher" players for their very consistent work. The championship race was very close—Minnesota, Chicago and Wisconsin all having the lead at different times. Chicago worked like a championship team early in the season but slumped badly toward the end. Wisconsin and Minnesota had both lost a game apiece when they met at Minneapolis for the final game of the year and the one that decided the championship. It was a hard fight and the Wisconsin men lost by a score of 16 to 10. The league season ended with the teams in the following order:

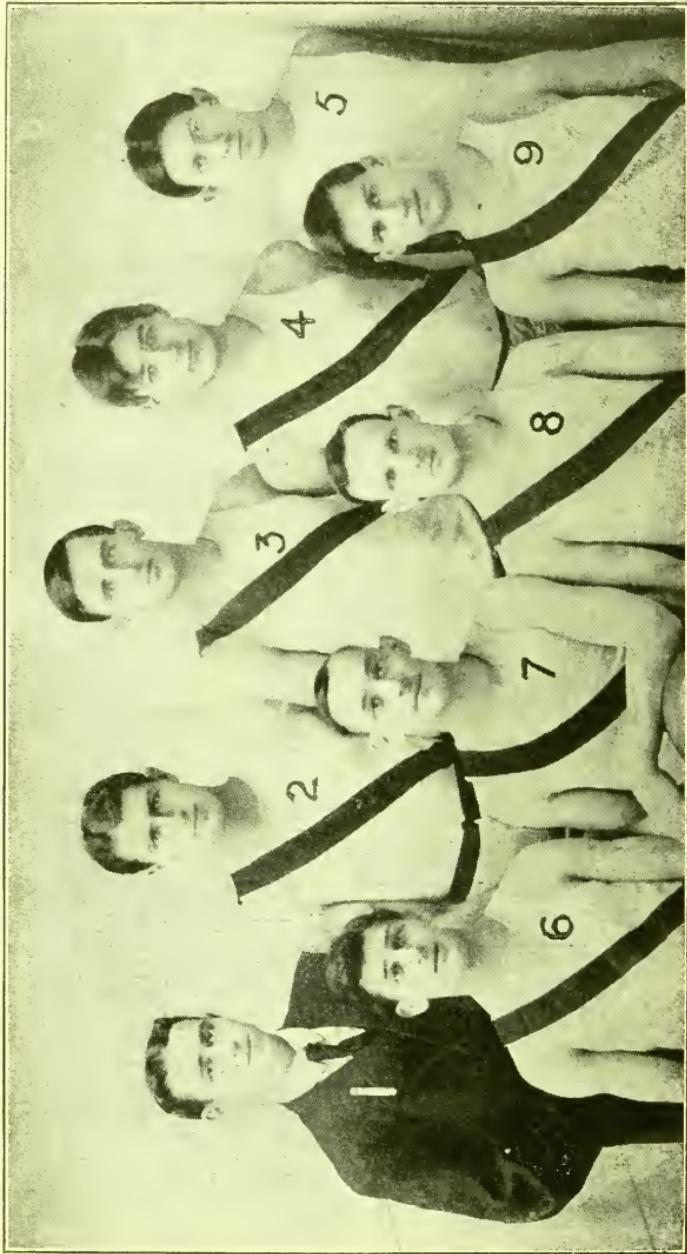
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. Ct.
Minnesota .....	7	1	.875
Wisconsin .....	6	2	.750
Chicago .....	3	5	.375
Purdue .....	2	6	.250
Illinois .....	2	6	.250

Basket ball has taken a firm place in Western sport and from a minor sport it has by sheer merit won a place among the major games. This has been emphasized by the giving of the college letter at some of the universities to the men who made the team. There is just one thing that would give the game an increased interest and that would be a series of games between the winners of the Eastern and Western championships.

The scores in the Western Intercollegiate Basket Ball Championship:

Minnesota, 24; Wisconsin, 31.	Minnesota, 31; Chicago, 29.
Minnesota, 16; Wisconsin, 10.	Minnesota, 20; Chicago, 17.
Minnesota, 27; Purdue, 25.	Minnesota, 31; Illinois, 19.
Minnesota, 2; Purdue, 0.*	Minnesota, 27; Illinois, 25.
Wisconsin, 32; Purdue, 14.	Wisconsin, 18; Chicago, 35.
Wisconsin, 31; Purdue, 15.	Wisconsin, 22; Chicago, 19.
Wisconsin, 31; Minnesota, 24.	Wisconsin, 35; Illinois, 33.
Wisconsin, 10; Minnesota, 16.	Wisconsin, 2; Illinois, 0.*

\*Forfeit.



1. Childs, Coach; 2. Luehring; 3. Chessman; 4. Schommer; 5. Carter; 6. Buhlig; 7. McKeag, Capt.; 8. Houghton; 9. Wondries.  
Photo by Martyn.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, 25; Wisconsin, 18  
Chicago, 19; Wisconsin, 22.  
Chicago, 29; Minnesota, 31.  
Chicago, 17; Minnesota, 20.

Purdue, 18; Chicago, 25.  
Purdue, 28; Chicago, 24.  
Purdue, 14; Wisconsin, 32.  
Purdue, 15; Wisconsin, 31.

Illinois, 33; Wisconsin, 35.  
Illinois, 0; Wisconsin, 2.\*  
Illinois, 19; Minnesota, 31.  
Illinois, 25, Minnesota, 27.

\*Forfeit.

Chicago, 47; Illinois, 14.  
Chicago, 21; Illinois, 24.  
Chicago, 25; Purdue, 18.  
Chicago, 24; Purdue, 28.

Purdue 25; Minnesota, 27.  
Purdue, 0; Minnesota, 2.\*  
Purdue, 24; Illinois, 27.  
Purdue, 27; Illinois, 21.

Illinois, 27; Purdue, 24.  
Illinois, 21; Purdue, 27.  
Illinois, 14; Chicago, 49.  
Illinois, 24; Chicago, 21.



1, Brown, Right Guard, University of Minnesota; 2, Bush, Left Guard, University of Wisconsin; 3, Schommer, Centre, University of Chicago; 4, McKeag, Right Forward, University of Chicago; 5, McRae, Left Forward, University of Minnesota.

ALL-WESTERN TEAM.

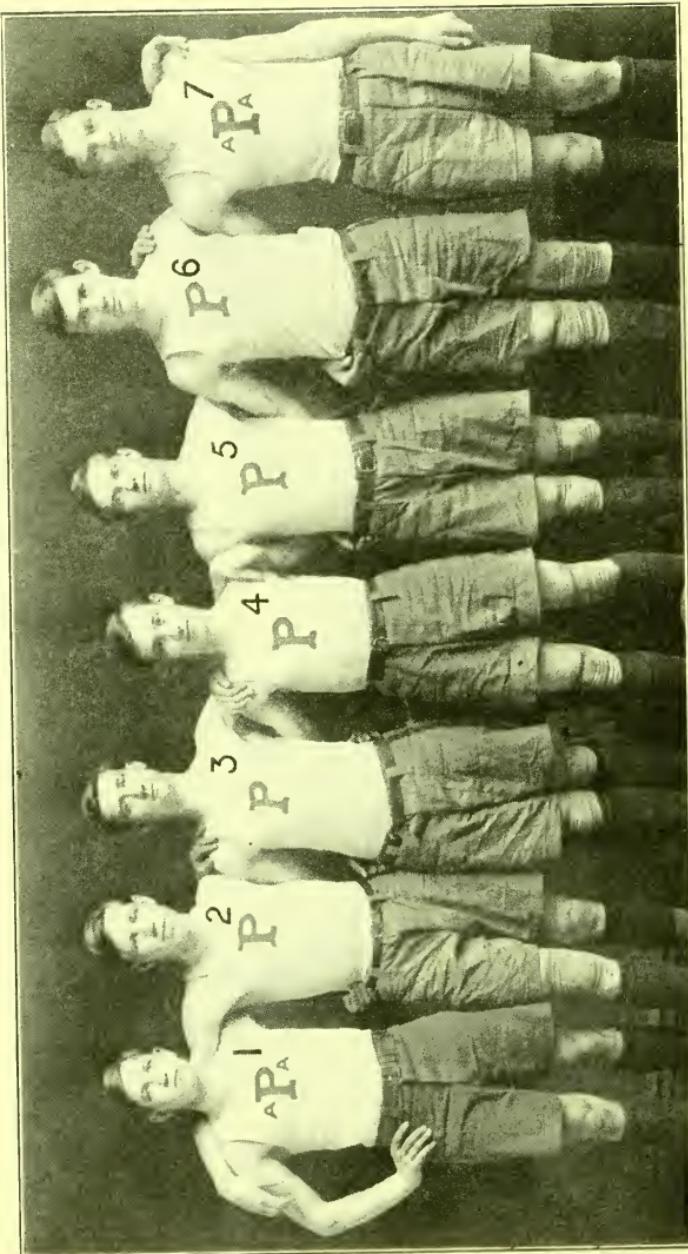
## All-Western Collegiate Basket Ball Team

By EMMETT DUNN ANGELL, University of Wisconsin.

Right Forward.....	McKeag, Chicago
Left Forward.....	McRae, Minnesota
Centre .....	Schommer, Chicago
Right Guard.....	Brown, Minnesota
Left Guard.....	Bush, Wisconsin

The selection of an All Western Basket Ball team is not difficult, for while the standard of play was high this year there are a few men who stand out conspicuously as stars. In selecting such an All Western team the process of elimination would leave seven men as candidates—Schommer, Leuhring and McKeag of Chicago; Brown and McRae of Minnesota; and Bush and Rogers of Wisconsin. In considering the different men who should be placed on such a team I have considered the individual work of each player, his consistency and his helpfulness to his team mates. The selections have not been difficult to make, as the five making up the team clearly outclassed any other players in the west.

My first choice for forward would be the choice of every follower of the game in the west—McKeag of Chicago. In the eight games of the championship series McKeag scored 37 baskets, the largest number made by any player in the league. He is a fast, shifty player, and for all around cleverness did not have an equal in the west. In selecting the other forward the choice would be between McRae of Minnesota and Rogers of Wisconsin. Rogers has the best record on paper, having made 28 baskets in the league series to 3 by his opponents. McRae made 16 to his opponents' 5. Rogers also had the distinction of making the largest number in one game. McRae is much faster on his feet, a more clever passer, and is a more generally



1, Sartor; 2, DeBoos; 3, Faulkner; 4, Holdson, Capt.; 5, Segebarth; 6, Collins; 7, Geither.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

useful man to his team. His greater experience must also be taken into account.

For center on the all-star aggregation there are only two men in the west to be considered. They are Schommer of Chicago and Bush of Wisconsin. They both succeeded in outplaying all of their other opposing centers, Schommer making 22 baskets to 11 by his opponents, and Bush 11 to 6 by his opponents during the play of the league series. In the first Wisconsin-Chicago game, played at Chicago, Schommer had slightly the better of Bush, but in the second game Bush turned the tables and outclassed Schommer. They are so even that a choice is difficult. As a strictly defensive player Bush was unequaled in the west and for that reason I would dispose of two positions with these two men, sending Bush to guard and Schommer to center. But in games I would constantly work shift plays alternating these two men at center and guard.

This would leave one other place to fill. The most brilliant running guard in the west was Brown of Minnesota. He was dangerous at all times and during the season succeeded in making from his guard position 20 baskets to 14 by his opponents who were playing forward positions at that. This was a remarkable record for a guard to make.

As substitutes on the team I would have Rogers of Wisconsin and Leuhring of Chicago, the former for forward and the latter for guard. Leuhring made a splendid record, allowing his opponents to make but 8 baskets during the league season. With this team—McKeag and McRae forwards, Schommer center and Bush and Brown guards, I would not be afraid of the best teams in the basket ball world.

Statistics also compiled from the records of games show that each man on the All Western team would outplay his opponents. Rogers of Wisconsin led in baskets with 10 in one game while McKeag of Chicago led for the season with 37. Rogers was at the top in defence, allowing but three, while Bush leads in having the fewest thrown against a center with six opponents to face.

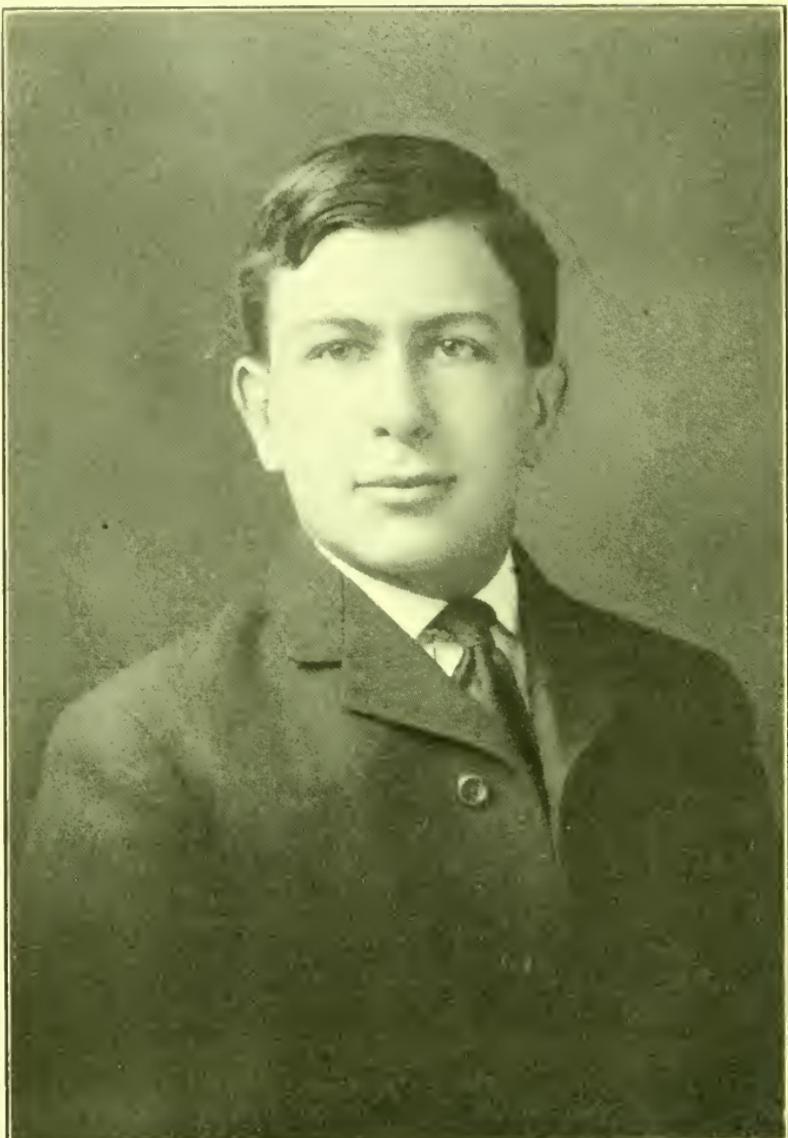


1, Juul; 2, Stewart; 3, Riley; 4, Talmadge; 5, Ryan; 6, Dadan; 7, Penn; 8, Brown, Coach; 9, Roy.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

The number of baskets scored by each man picked for the team and the number scored against him by his opponents follows:

	Baskets.	By opponents.
McKeag, Chicago, forward.....	37	9
McRae, Minnesota, forward.....	16	5
Schommer, Chicago, center.....	22	11
Brown, Minnesota, guard.....	20	14
Bush, Wisconsin, guard.....	11	6
Leuhring, Chicago, sub. guard.....	5	8
Rogers, Wisconsin, sub. forward.....	25	3



JAMES A. BARTLETT  
Dartmouth

## New England Intercollegiate Basket Ball

BY JAMES A. BARTLETT, Dartmouth.

In point of quality of basket ball and closeness of competition New England basket ball during the season of 1905-6 touched the highest mark in a long period of steady development. With a large number of colleges beginning the season with powerful teams, the winter's work was productive of some brilliant basket ball and a race between the various fives that steadily narrowed down to the decisive games between Williams and Dartmouth, which settled beyond a reasonable doubt the intercollegiate championship of New England. In power and finish and sportsmanship, New England basket ball not only reached a climax during the past campaign but compared favorably with the game played by the strongest teams in the Intercollegiate League.

Since its introduction in New England, basket ball has maintained a consistent development, in the game itself as well as in the interest among the colleges. During the season of 1901-2, a league consisting of Williams, Trinity, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, and Amherst, was formed, but lasted only one season, the standing of the teams at the conclusion of the schedule being: Amherst, Holy Cross, Williams, Dartmouth, and Trinity. The following year the Triangular League was formed between Wesleyan, Dartmouth, and Williams, Williams winning the series, with Dartmouth second. In the campaign of 1903-4, Dartmouth won the championship title from Williams, Wesleyan again closing the season in last place. Although no league has existed since then, the various teams have continued to meet, Williams winning the championship in 1904-5, and Dartmouth during the past winter. So closely associated with New England in basket ball that a consideration of one involves a consideration of the other, are the New York colleges of Syracuse, Colgate, and Hamilton, all



1, Bankart; 2, Alling; 3, Grebenstein; 4, Lang; 5, Russ; 6, McGrail, Capt.; 7, Rix; 8, French, Mgr.

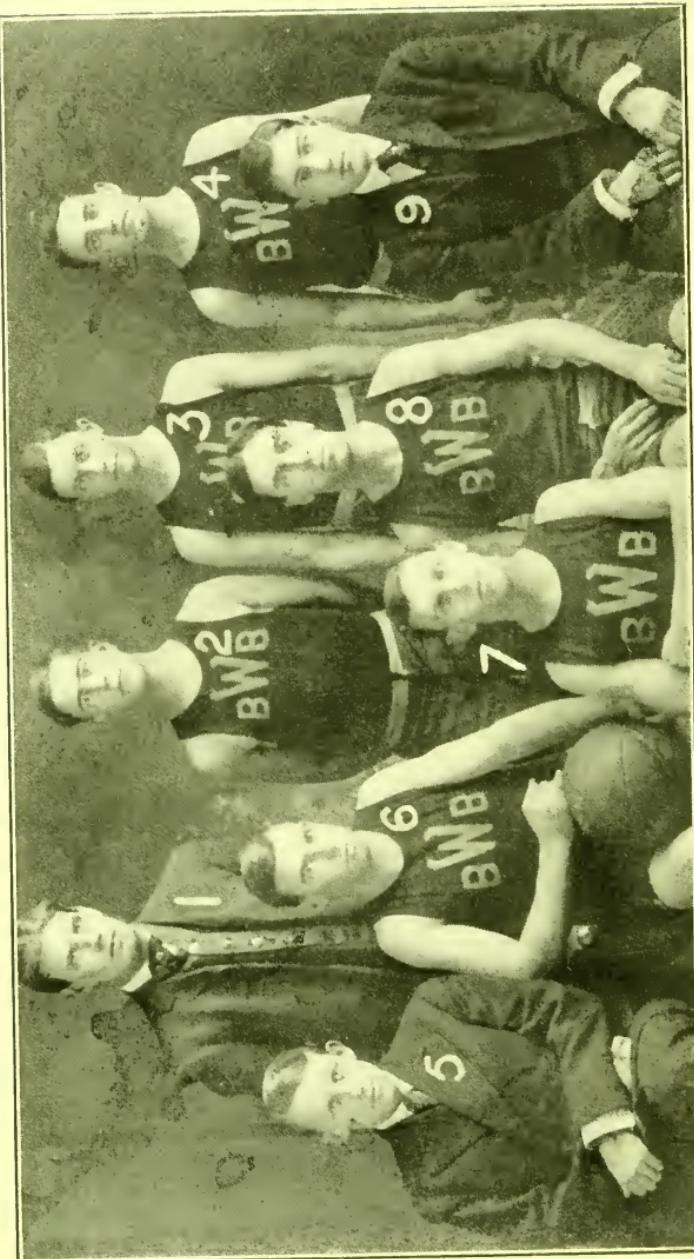
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE,  
New England Intercollegiate Champions, 1906.

of which come into frequent competition with the institutions of the East.

During the past year basket ball was marred in New England by the regretted absence of Amherst and by the faculty difficulties at Brown. With these exceptions, however, basket ball had the most flourishing season of its existence in this locality. For spectacular playing and keenness of interest, in fact, the contests between the New England teams was **excelled** by no league or section of the country.

Although no league was in existence during the past season, the principal teams—Dartmouth, Williams, Brown, Syracuse, Colgate, Holy Cross, and Wesleyan—met during the season in from two to four games. Starting the season first, Williams early showed its power, quickly commanding the respect of the various colleges. The Williams five won two games each from Brown and Wesleyan, defeated Pennsylvania, the champions of the Intercollegiate League, and easily overcame the Technology five. As the season progressed, Williams maintained its early successes. Yale went down in defeat by a wide margin before the fast Purple five, and almost no formidable resistance was met until the team went to Syracuse, where the powerful representatives of Syracuse University played Williams to a tie, the Williams captain taking his team from the floor five minutes before the call of time because of alleged partiality on the part of the referee. In the return game at Williamstown, all claims of superiority were settled, Williams disposing of the New York men by a decisive score. The record of the Williams team, indeed, was an unbroken series of successes until the series with Dartmouth in March was reached.

Of the colleges in upper New York, Syracuse and Colgate were represented by phenomenal teams. Syracuse defeated all the New England teams that it met with the exception of Williams, and in addition had victories by decisive scores over Colgate, Hamilton, Cornell, and Yale. Colgate was a close rival of the Syracuse men, defeating Princeton, Wesleyan, and Brown, and earning the distinction of being the only team to defeat Dartmouth on the latter's floor.



1. Barrett, Trainer; 2. Gardner; 3. Blaisdell; 4. Appell; 5. Hobson, Mgr.; 6. Cowell, Capt.; 7. Tower; 8. Neild; 9. Winslow.  
Asst. Mgr.

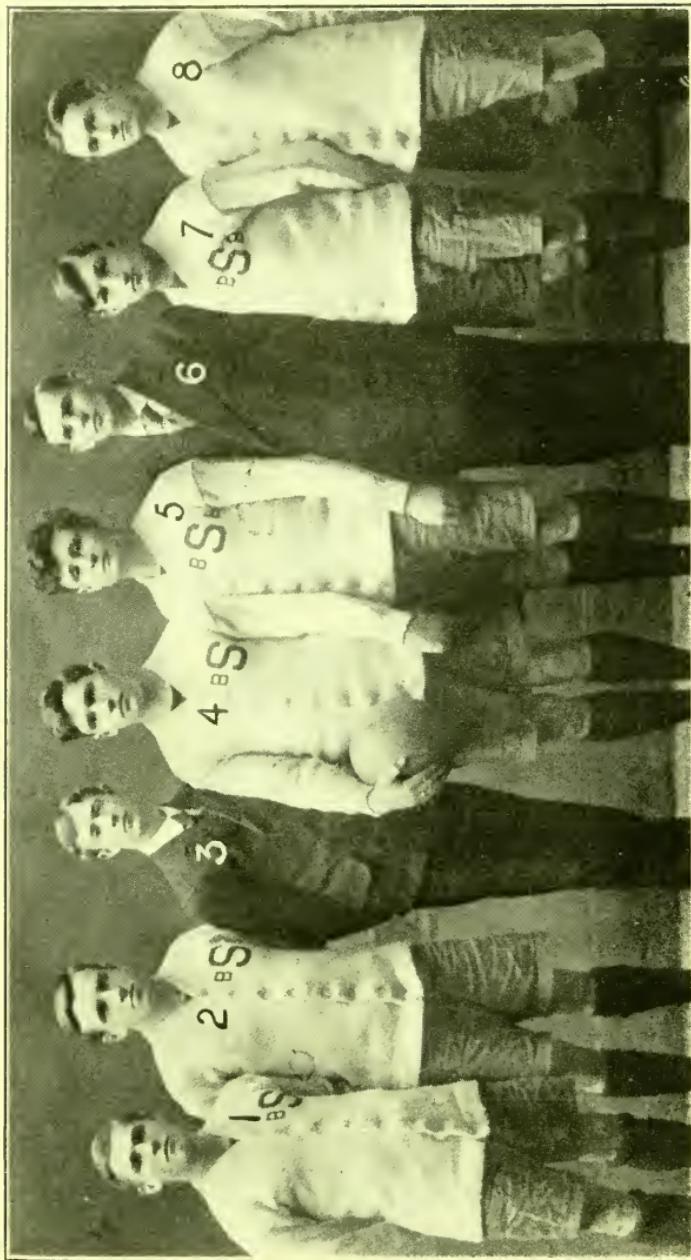
WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Wesleyan in the season of 1905-6 had one of the best basket ball teams in its history. Although suffering a number of defeats it had the faculty of "staying with" its opponents, and was always a dangerous team, as was shown by its defeat of Dartmouth after three consecutive defeats at the hands of the Green. Brown, too, started its work with excellent prospects, but faculty interference removed its captain and several leading players, and seriously crippled the effectiveness of the team's work. Of the other New England teams earning only minor places in the basket ball of the past season, Holy Cross with a fast but inexperienced five did brilliant work, and will be a factor to be reckoned with in coming seasons.

For ability to play winning basket ball night after night, under all conditions, at home or abroad, the Dartmouth team of the past year has had few superiors in intercollegiate basket ball. With almost a veteran team, the New Hampshire five went through a schedule that contained scarcely a single easy game, closing the season with a record of sixteen victories and two defeats. Team work developed to a high degree characterized the team's work, and was largely responsible for its success. The unusual weight of the men was a peculiar feature of the team. With its two regular substitutes, the Dartmouth five averaged more in weight than the varsity foot ball team, and yet was fast, evenly balanced, and aggressive.

Dartmouth began its campaign in December with an extended New York trip, on which the team defeated Manhattan 42 to 31, Princeton 37 to 8, and Columbia 16 to 10. Returning to Hanover, the team played a long series at home, winning from Tech, Holy Cross twice, Wesleyan twice, and finally losing to Colgate, 32 to 27.

Then in the latter part of February, as the season drew to a close, came the long trip through Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts, that gave Dartmouth the right to go to Williams-town to contest for the championship with the unbeaten Williams five. At Wesleyan, Washington's Birthday, the team broke even, then defeated Hamilton at Utica the following evening. In the same city the next evening Dartmouth met Colgate in the second



1, Powell; 2, Dollard; 3, D. Lee, Asst. Mgr.; 4, Kirchgassar, Capt.; 5, Riehl; 6, Kinne, Mgr.; 7, Redlein; 8, M. Lee.  
Photo by Dinteroff.  
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

game between the two institutions. Colgate lead 12 to 6 at the close of the first half, but in the second period the Hanoverians broke up Colgate's team play, outpointed, outpassed, and overwhelmed them in goal throwing, and sent the New York five to defeat in the hottest and most strenuous half of basket ball seen in Utica in many years.

The race between Dartmouth and Williams for the championship was in every respect perfect. Steadily but gradually the contest for the New England championship narrowed, the other teams dropping out one by one, until it was certain when the two teams went on the floor at Williamstown that the first game for the championship was at hand. Dartmouth won that contest by a score of 11 to 9. The game was one of the closest and hardest fought battles ever played between New England college fives, and it was not until the last twenty seconds of play that Grebenstein threw the goal that broke the tie and gave Dartmouth the game. The first period closed with the score Dartmouth 6, Williams 5, and in the second half the game was even more stubbornly contested, the score being 9 all until Grebenstein's timely basket gave the visitors the first of the championship games.

On account of the closeness of the contest, the result of the game far from settled the championship, and Williams came to Hanover the following week with bright hopes of defeating its conquerors. Dartmouth, however, played basket ball of the highest order, shattering the championship hopes of the Purple and registering a decisive victory by a score of 26 to 7. Dartmouth was Williams' superior in every department of the game. How badly the visitors were outclassed is shown by the statement that the Purple failed to throw a basket from the floor during the entire game, and secured only a single point in the second period. Dartmouth began the game with a flash of brilliant play, Capt. McGrail throwing two difficult baskets before the contest was three minutes old. Williams had only four chances for goals from the floor during the period, but numerous fouls by Dartmouth, all of which Nield took advantage of, kept the visitors in the game for a time. The half ended with Dartmouth lead-



1, Brooks; 2, Stringer; 3, Porter, Mgr.; 4, Knapp; 5, Green; 6, Runge; 7, Stowell; 8, Custer; 9, Risley.

Photo by Stone.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

ing, 14 to 6. In the second period, Williams' passing was wild, its blocking ineffective, and its play of a defensive nature throughout the half. The scoring of the visitors in this period was limited to Nield's lone goal from a foul. Dartmouth on the other hand kept after its opponents until the final whistle, its superior endurance being much in evidence, while Williams weakened under the fast and rough play that characterized the second period. Capt. McGrail, Grebenstein, Russ, and Lang were in every play, while Nield and Blaisdell with their plucky resistance prevented the Green from making the game a runaway match.

Dartmouth defeated Yale at Hanover March 3 by a score of 44 to 16, and closed the season's work with decisive victories over Technology and Tufts at Boston. Brown cancelled its second game at Providence.

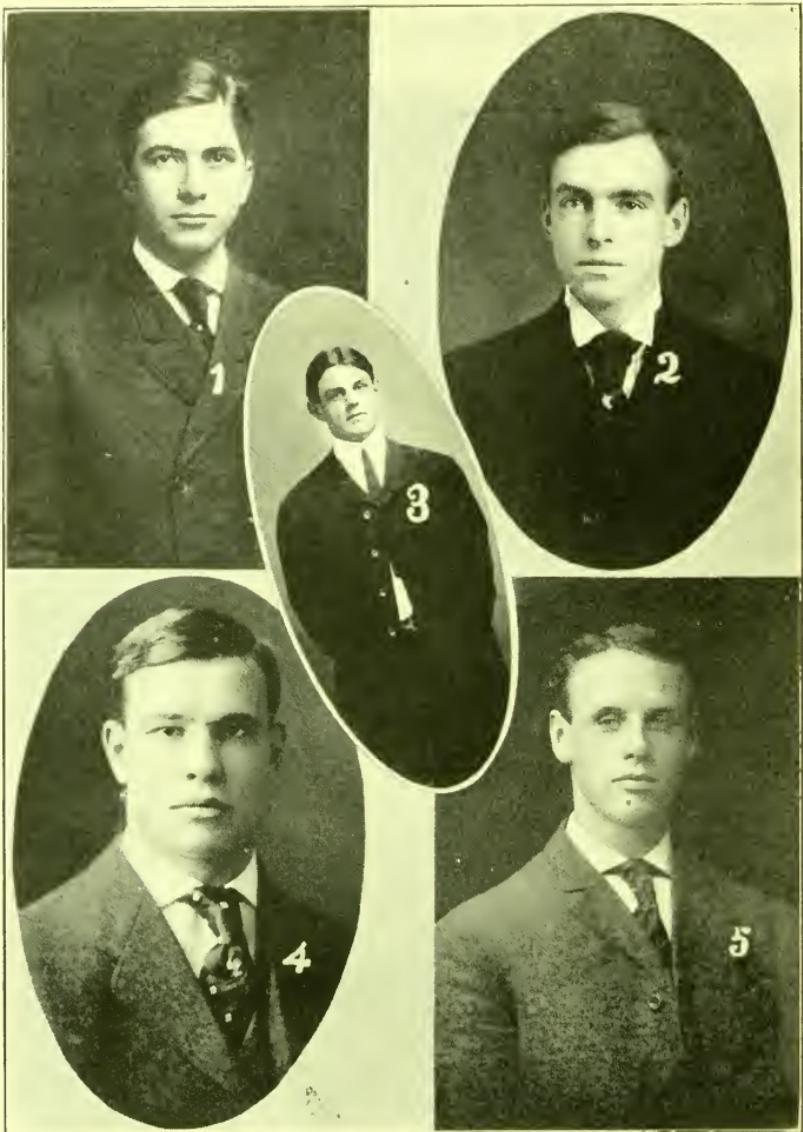
Basket ball is so complicated that it is almost impossible to make just comparisons between the various teams, yet the New England race narrowed so logically the past season that a ranking of the teams is a comparatively easy task. In arranging the teams in order of their strength, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that a team's efficiency is judged not by one night's play but by the whole season's work, and especially by its ability to win consistently when playing away from home. Upon such a basis of judgment, Dartmouth earned beyond any doubt the championship of New England. Dartmouth defeated every team that it played. Although suffering a set-back in mid-season by the loss of Rix and injuries to Grebenstein, the Hanoverians recovered in time to make good their defeats by Wesleyan and Colgate by beating these teams on their home floors. With a team scarcely less formidable, Williams with the exception of the Dartmouth games went through the season without a defeat. Colgate was just to fall from the final competition by her two defeats at home at the hands of Syracuse and Dartmouth and by her defeat by Williams at Williamstown. Syracuse, too, could do no better than tie Williams at Syracuse, and was decisively defeated in the return game at Williamstown. Wesleyan had the strongest team in many years, but its heavy



1. Naidler, Asst. Mgr.; 2. Murphy, Mgr.; 3. White; 4. Taylor; 5. Campagne; 6. Dearborn; 7. Chamberlin; 8. Soule; 9. Downey  
Photo by White.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

men were too slow to cope with the faster New England and New York teams. Holy Cross also played a fast and clean game, but was composed in part of new players and lacked team work. Taking these facts into consideration, then, I should rank the teams as follows: Dartmouth, Williams, Syracuse, Colgate, Wesleyan, Holy Cross, and Brown.



1, McGrail, Left Guard, Dartmouth; 2, Cowell, Right Guard, Williams; 3, Lang, Centre, Dartmouth; 4, Dearborn, Left Forward Wesleyan; 5, Grebenstein, Right Forward, Dartmouth.

ALL-NEW ENGLAND TEAM.

## All-New England Intercollegiate Basket Ball Team

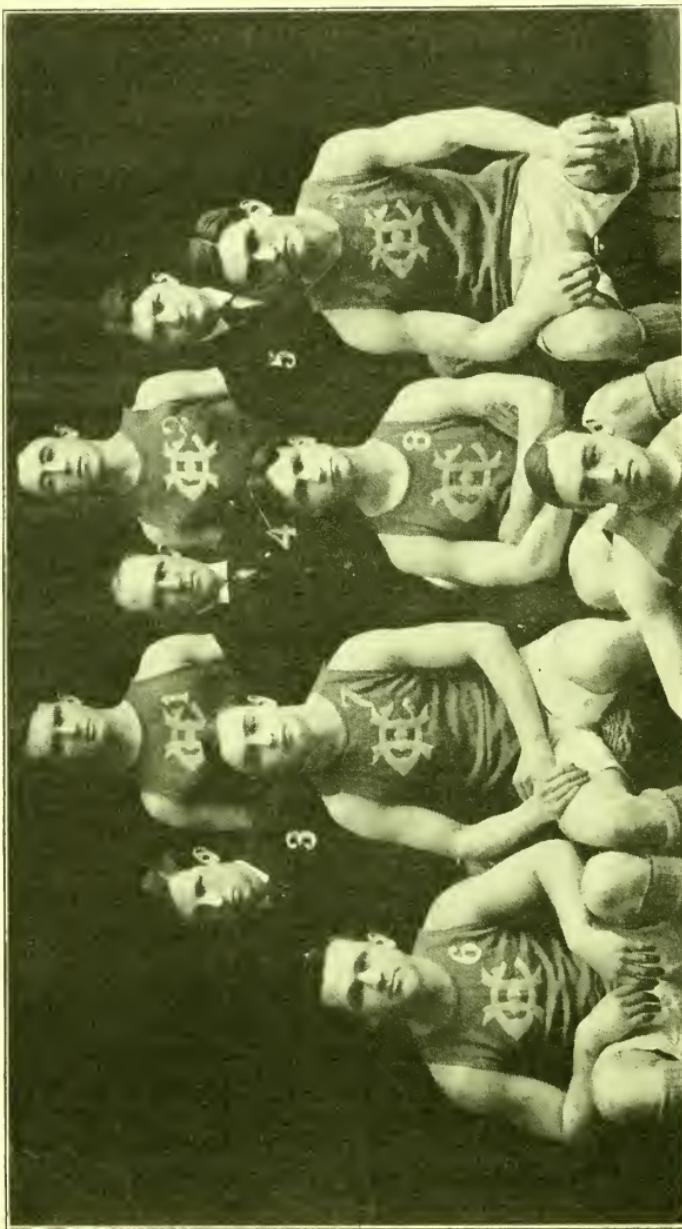
BY FRANK L. HARDY,  
Director of Athletics, Cushing Academy.

### FIRST TEAM.

Right Forward.....	Grebenstein, Dartmouth
Left Forward.....	Dearborn, Wesleyan
Centre .....	Lang, Dartmouth
Right Guard.....	Cowell, Williams
Left Guard.....	McGrail, Dartmouth

In choosing players for a representative basket ball team, one must not simply consider a man's ability to play his position, as this would not necessarily secure the strongest five. The successful candidate for this honor must be a player who can aid effectively in team work. Another qualification to take into consideration is the all-round work of a man. Every player on the team should be strong in all departments of the game. No player should have any special weakness. Each and all should be good passers. The forwards should be able to defend a goal-shooting guard, and the guards should be goal-throwers as well as defensive players. The center should be an all-round man, exceptionally strong in passing, in goal-throwing, and in guarding.

To choose a representative basket ball five from the New England college players of last season, is not difficult, as in all but one, or at the most, two positions, the work of one man stood out above that of any other. At the start, one naturally turns to the Dartmouth five, which clearly outclassed all others. On this exceptional team, McGrail, guard; Lang, center, and Grebenstein, forward, were the strong men, none having met an opponent during the season who could best him, and the three would naturally be chosen for their respective positions. For the other guard, Cowell, the captain of Williams, is ahead of all other men for the position. To choose the other forward is a more difficult task, but Dearborn, of Wesleyan, would seem to be



1, Hetherman; 2, Cassidy; 3, O'Brien, Mgr.; 4, Powers, Coach; 5, Foley, Asst. Mgr.; 6, Lynch; 7, Hogerty, Capt.; 8, Stevens; 9, Connor; 10, Kennedy. HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, WORCESTER, MASS.

Photo by Rice.

the most valuable man. Russ of Dartmouth made a good record, but was not as steady as the Wesleyan player.

George W. Grebenstein, Dartmouth, '07, prepared at the Cambridge latin school, and has been prominent in basket ball since entering college. He is a sure goal-thrower, fast on his feet, and strong as an all-round player. He will captain Dartmouth next year.

Arthur K. Dearborn, Wesleyan, '06, formerly attended the Middletown High School. He is especially strong in goal-throwing and guards well. He also made the foot ball and track teams.

Benjamin Lang, Dartmouth, '09, prepared at Cushing Academy. He is without doubt the best passing center among college players, and is constantly helping his forwards. He is also an excellent goal-thrower, and always keeps his opponent on the defense. He was the star tackle on the foot ball eleven.

Eugene P. Cowell, Williams, '06, also prepared at Cushing Academy, and is an all-round basket ball player. He has been captain of two Williams basket ball teams which were among the best in the colleges. He is as good a goal-thrower as any New England forward, and no forward ever scored on him to any extent.

W. P. McGrail, Dartmouth, '06, went to college from Worcester High School. He, like Cowell, is an exceptional goal-shooter, as well as defensive player. He was captain of Dartmouth's champion team of 1905-06.

These five men whom I would choose to represent the New England colleges are all goal-throwers, and all are good defensive men. Each is also strong in team work. Four of the five are six feet in height, or over, which is a great advantage for a passing game. A team which possesses these qualifications cannot but make a winning combination.

#### SECOND TEAM.

Right Forward.....	Russ, Dartmouth
Left Forward.....	Nield, Williams
Centre .....	Pryor, Brown
Right Guard.....	Tower, Williams
Left Guard.....	Rix, Dartmouth



1, Lassiter; 2, Elgin, Coach; 3, Jarrett; 4, Jordan; 5, Welch; 6, King, Capt.; 7, Seay; 8, Floyd, Mgr.  
Photo by Thuss.  
UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

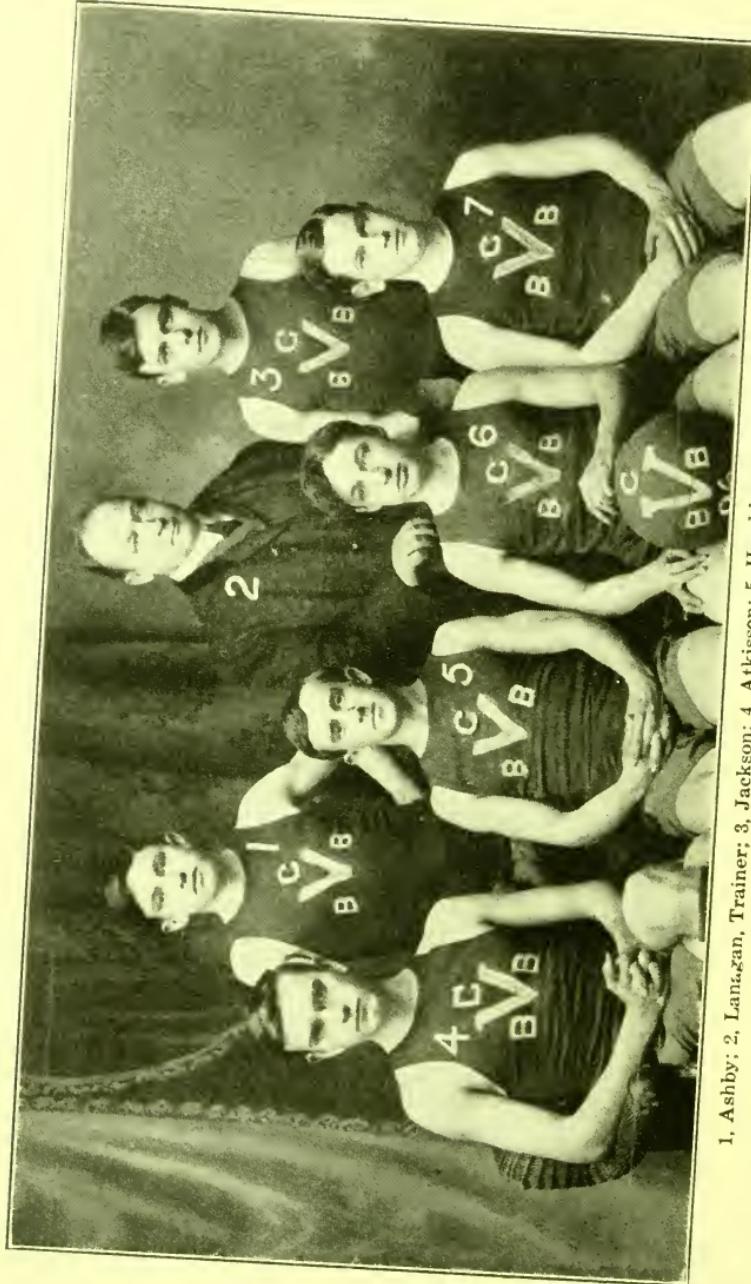
## Intercollegiate Basket Ball in the South

By M. C. DONAHUE, Yale.

Intercollegiate basket ball in the colleges included in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association took on a decided boom in the year 1906. Many of the colleges in this association were for the first time represented by basket ball teams. There were several games played and the way these games were attended and the enthusiasm shown, shows clearly that basket ball in the South must be reckoned with as one of the major sports. The recent trips of the Yale team through the South have had a great deal to do with the interest shown. There are several athletic clubs also which have taken hold of and materially assisted the game. Of these the most prominent is the Atlanta Athletic Club. This club has been prominent in organizing a city league in Atlanta and the hospitable and generous way in which they have treated visiting teams has helped sport generally, and basket ball in particular as well as making very pleasant the trips of visiting teams to Atlanta.

The colleges which had basket ball teams and that engaged in intercollegiate basket ball to any extent were Auburn, Georgia Tech, Georgia University, Tulane University, Vanderbilt University, and Howard College.

Of these Auburn, benefiting by a start of the previous year and also by the accession of several experienced players, was by far the strongest. Auburn won her college games in hollow fashion and was a match for any of the athletic clubs in the South. In fact the two Auburn forwards, Ware and Woodruff, played with the Birmingham Athletic Club when it defeated Yale. Both these men are good shots and pass well. Their chief fault, which was also the fault of the team as a whole and of all Southern teams, was a lack of aggressiveness and speed in getting uncovered. There was too much tendency to wrestle instead of getting rid of the ball and getting away from an opponent. As



1, Ashby; 2, Landigan, Trainer; 3, Jackson; 4, Atkisson; 5, Hawkins; 6, Grinnalds, Capt.; 7, Glenn.  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

most of the Southern colleges did not play under the intercollegiate rules the dribbling game was not practiced very much.

Next to Auburn, Howard College had probably the strongest team. This college has been noted in the past for its strong basket ball teams, but last season its team was disorganized and broken up by the sickness of many of the members of the team. The team succeeded in defeating the strong Atlanta Athletic Club team in a rattling finish.

Of the other colleges, Mercer, for the first time had a basket ball team in the field. The men, however, were green so that in spite of the able coaching of Mr. Hyatt, of Yale, the season was not very successful. Better results will no doubt be obtained next year.

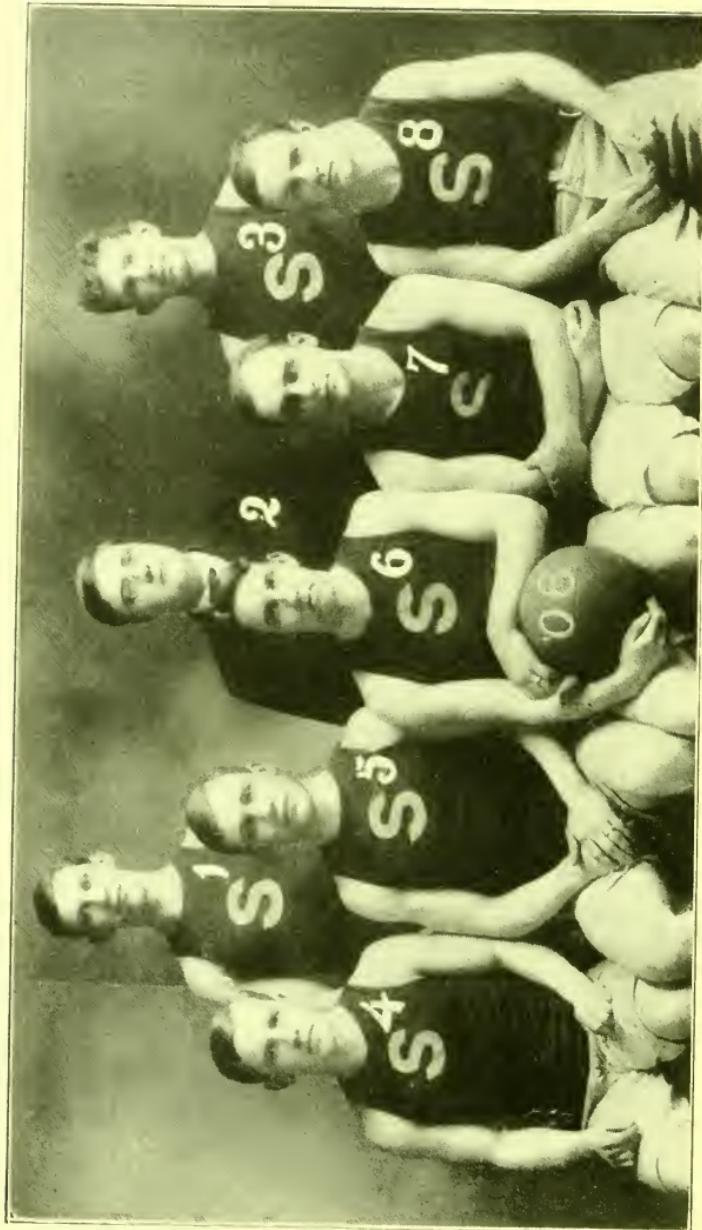
University of Tulane made a trip through the Southern states and played several games. The team showed up well and succeeded in defeating the Birmingham Athletic Club. Their only intercollegiate game was with Auburn, which they lost.

Georgia Tech was another new aspirant for basket ball honors and did very well for the first year at the game. The first intercollegiate game of basket ball ever played in Atlanta was between Georgia Tech and Auburn. The game was well attended and considerable enthusiasm was shown.

Georgia University was another college that was represented in basket ball for the first year. Its only college games were with its old rival, Georgia Tech, in Atlanta. The playing was close but Georgia Tech showed itself to be the strongest of the two.

Vanderbilt University had a basket ball team but faculty objections forced it to cancel many of its games. Other colleges where basket ball is still in the embryonic stage, are Cumberland University and the University of the South at Sewanee.

The high schools in the South are also taking the game up. Mooney school has had a team for several years. Georgia Military Academy at College Park also showed up strongly this year.



1, Waha; 2, King, Mgr.; 3, Caswell; 4, Foltz; 5, Yeckley; 6, Heaton; 7, Kilmers; 8, Moorehead.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Photo by Smith.

## Standing of Teams in the Intercollegiate League Since its Formation

### SEASON 1901-2.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Yale.....	6	2	.750
Columbia.....	5	3	.625
Harvard.....	4	4	.500
Princeton.....	4	4	.500
Cornell.....	1	7	.125

### SEASON 1902-3.

Yale.....	7	1	.875
Columbia.....	5	3	.625
Princeton.....	4	4	.500
Cornell.....	2	6	.250
Harvard.....	2	6	.250

### SEASON 1903-4.

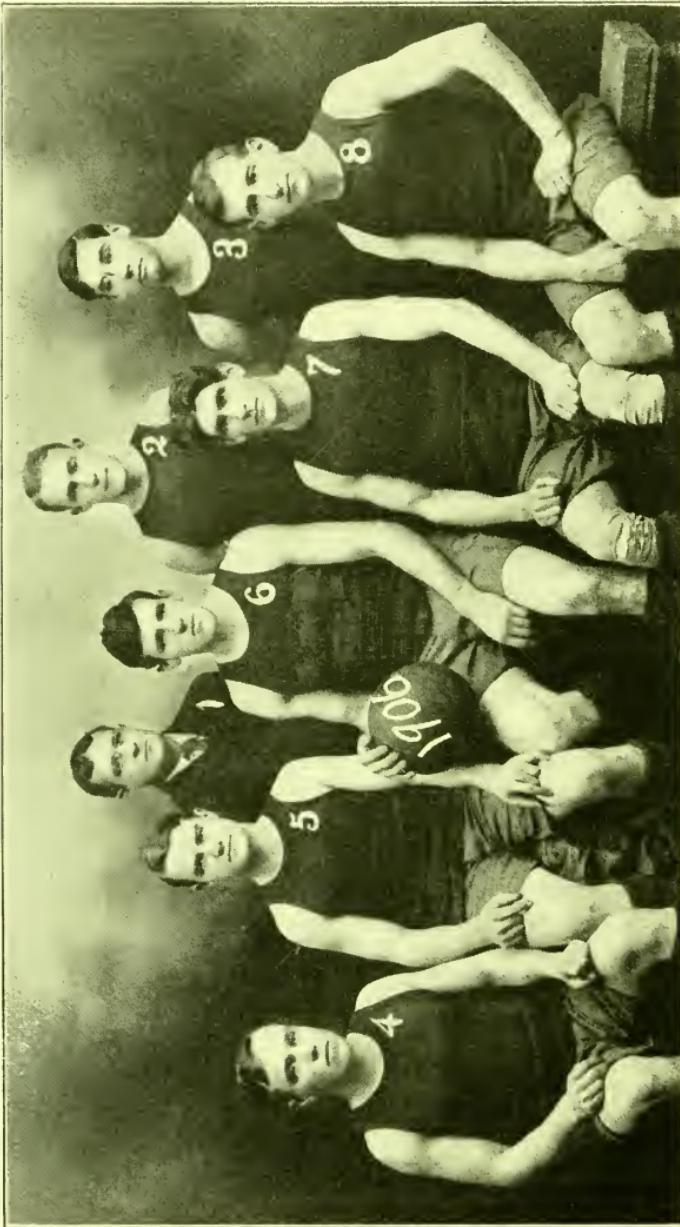
Columbia.....	10	0	1.000
Pennsylvania.....	6	4	.600
Princeton.....	5	5	.500
Yale.....	5	5	.500
Cornell.....	3	7	.300
Harvard.....	1	9	.100

### SEASON 1904-5.

Columbia.....	8	0	1.000
Yale.....	5	3	.625
Princeton.....	4	4	.500
Cornell.....	2	6	.250
Pennsylvania.....	1	7	.145

### SEASON 1905-6.

Pennsylvania.....	9	1	.900
Columbia.....	7	3	.700
Harvard.....	6	4	.600
Yale.....	4	6	.400
Princeton.....	3	7	.300
Cornell.....	1	9	.100



1, Hoskins, Coach; 2, Lose; 3, Rolf; 4, McNinch; 5, O'Brien; 6, Lenhart; 7, Claypool; 8, Wagner.  
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.

## Records of Series Between Some of the Leading Colleges

### COLUMBIA—YALE.

1901—02	{Columbia, 3; Yale, 48. (Columbia, 19; Yale, 14.	1904—05	{Columbia, 14; Yale, 12. (Columbia, 24; Yale, 21.
1902—03	{Columbia, 12; Yale, 14. (Columbia, 16; Yale, 22.	1905—06	{Columbia, 26; Yale, 14. (Columbia, 15; Yale, 17.
1903—04	{Columbia, 21; Yale, 7. (Columbia, 21; Yale, 5.		

### COLUMBIA—PRINCETON.

1900—01	{Columbia, 21; Princeton, 38. (Columbia, 9; Princeton, 6.	1903—04	{Columbia, 23; Princeton, 18. (Columbia, 27; Princeton, 15.
1901—02	{Columbia, 15; Princeton, 45. (Columbia, 18; Princeton, 6.	1904—05	{Columbia, 32; Princeton, 28. (Columbia, 20; Princeton, 17.
1902—03	{Columbia, 31; Princeton, 16. (Columbia, 27; Princeton, 28.	1905—06	{Columbia, 19; Princeton, 23. (Columbia, 32; Princeton, 13.

### COLUMBIA—CORNELL.

1901—02	{Columbia, 2; Cornell, 0.* (Columbia, 2; Cornell, 0.*	1904—05	{Columbia, 30; Cornell, 11. (Columbia, 23; Cornell, 17.
1902—03	{Columbia, 29; Cornell, 13. (Columbia, 17; Cornell, 6.	1905—06	{Columbia, 38; Cornell, 8. (Columbia, 26; Cornell, 14.
1903—04	{Columbia, 31; Cornell, 18. (Columbia, 49; Cornell, 13.		

### COLUMBIA—HARVARD.

1900—01	Columbia, 9; Harvard, 11.	1903—04	{Columbia, 39; Harvard, 14. (Columbia, 24; Harvard, 16.
1901—02	{Columbia, 28; Harvard, 11. (Columbia, 16; Harvard, 19.	1905—06	{Columbia, 17; Harvard, 13. (Columbia, 22; Harvard, 17.
1902—03	{Columbia, 14; Harvard, 12. (Columbia, 20; Harvard, 11.		

### COLUMBIA—PENNSYLVANIA.

1901—02	Columbia, 25; Penna., 16.	1904—05	{Columbia, 27; Penna., 17. (Columbia, 56; Penna., 16.
1903—04	{Columbia, 17; Penna., 15. (Columbia, 23; Penna., 12.	1905—06	{Columbia, 14; Penna., 12. (Columbia, 15; Penna., 17.

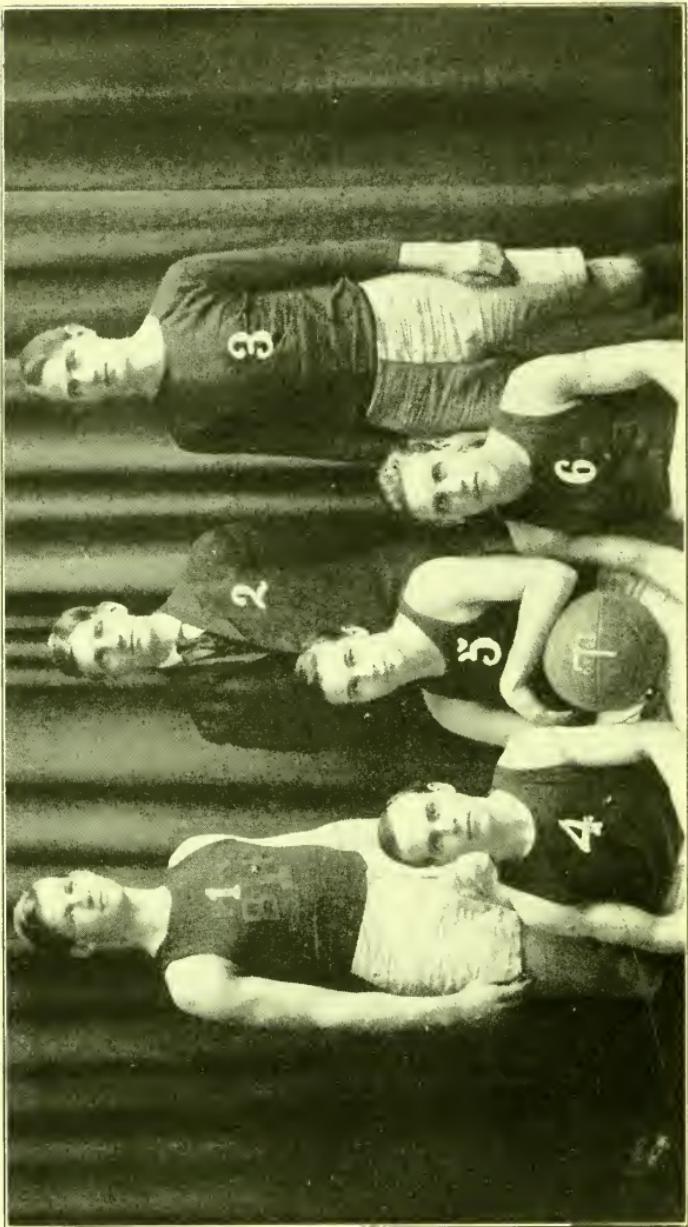
### PENNSYLVANIA—YALE.

1903—04	{Pennsylvania, 12; Yale, 14. (Pennsylvania, 18; Yale, 12.	1905—06	{Pennsylvania, 36; Yale, 9. (Pennsylvania, 23; Yale, 11.
1904—05	{Pennsylvania, 14; Yale, 31. (Pennsylvania, 21; Yale, 26.		

### PENNSYLVANIA—HARVARD.

1902—03	Pennsylvania, 11; Harvard, 13.	1904—05	Pennsylvania, 20; Harvard, 30.
1903—04	{Pennsylvania, 18; Harvard, 15. (Pennsylvania, 22; Harvard, 16.	1905—06	{Pennsylvania, 13; Harvard, 9. (Pennsylvania, 24; Harvard, 13.

\* Forfeit.



1, Donnelly; 2, Chamberlain; 3, Collins; 4, Powell; 5, Marlor, Capt.; 6, Pond.

Photo by Oliver.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

## PENNNSYLVANIA—CORNELL.

1903—04	{ Pennsylvania, 31; Cornell, 12. Pennsylvania, 29; Cornell, 22.	1905—06	{ Pennsylvania, 25; Cornell, 22. Pennsylvania, 26; Cornell, 22.
1904—05	{ Pennsylvania, 29; Cornell, 25. Pennsylvania, 19; Cornell, 33.		

## PRINCETON—YALE.

1901—02	{ Princeton, 20; Yale, 28. Princeton, 20; Yale, 26.	1904—05	{ Princeton, 13; Yale, 17. Princeton, 30; Yale, 37.
1902—03	{ Princeton, 9; Yale, 31. Princeton, 26; Yale, 22.	1905—06	{ Princeton, 22; Yale, 28. Princeton, 21; Yale, 14.
1903—04	{ Princeton, 10; Yale, 16. Princeton, 35; Yale, 22.		

## PRINCETON—CORNELL.

1901—02	{ Princeton, 35; Cornell, 14. Princeton, 30; Cornell, 22.	1904—05	{ Princeton, 29; Cornell, 23. Princeton, 37; Cornell, 18.
1902—03	{ Princeton, 55; Cornell, 20. Princeton, 21; Cornell, 6.	1905—06	{ Princeton, 39; Cornell, 14. Princeton, 17; Cornell, 25.
1903—04	{ Princeton, 27; Cornell, 25. Princeton, 50; Cornell, 16.		

## PRINCETON—PENNNSYLVANIA.

1902—03	{ Princeton, 14; Penna., 24. Princeton, 30; Penna., 37.	1904—05	{ Princeton, 37; Penna., 35. Princeton, 28; Penna., 20.
1903—04	{ Princeton, 15; Penna., 21. Princeton, 28; Penna., 16.	1905—06	{ Princeton, 5; Penna., 40. Princeton, 15; Penna., 32.

## PRINCETON—HARVARD.

1901—02	{ Princeton, 22; Harvard, 14. Princeton, 21; Harvard, 28.	1903—04	{ Princeton, 8; Harvard, 17. Princeton, 40; Harvard, 11.
1902—03	{ Princeton, 9; Harvard, 24. Princeton, 28; Harvard, 29.	1904—05	No games.

1904—05—No games.  
1905—06 { Princeton, 8; Harvard, 36.  
Princeton, 13; Harvard, 34.

## CORNELL—YALE.

1898—99	Cornell, 7; Yale, 49.	1903—04	{ Cornell, 22; Yale, 10. Cornell, 18; Yale, 28.
1900—01	Cornell, 12; Yale, 22.	1904—05	{ Cornell, 6; Yale, 35. Cornell, 18; Yale, 6.
1901—02	{ Cornell, 16; Yale, 42. Cornell, 24; Yale, 14.	1905—06	{ Cornell, 18; Yale, 29. Cornell, 7; Yale, 31.
1902—03	{ Cornell, 5; Yale, 13. Cornell, 5; Yale, 32.		

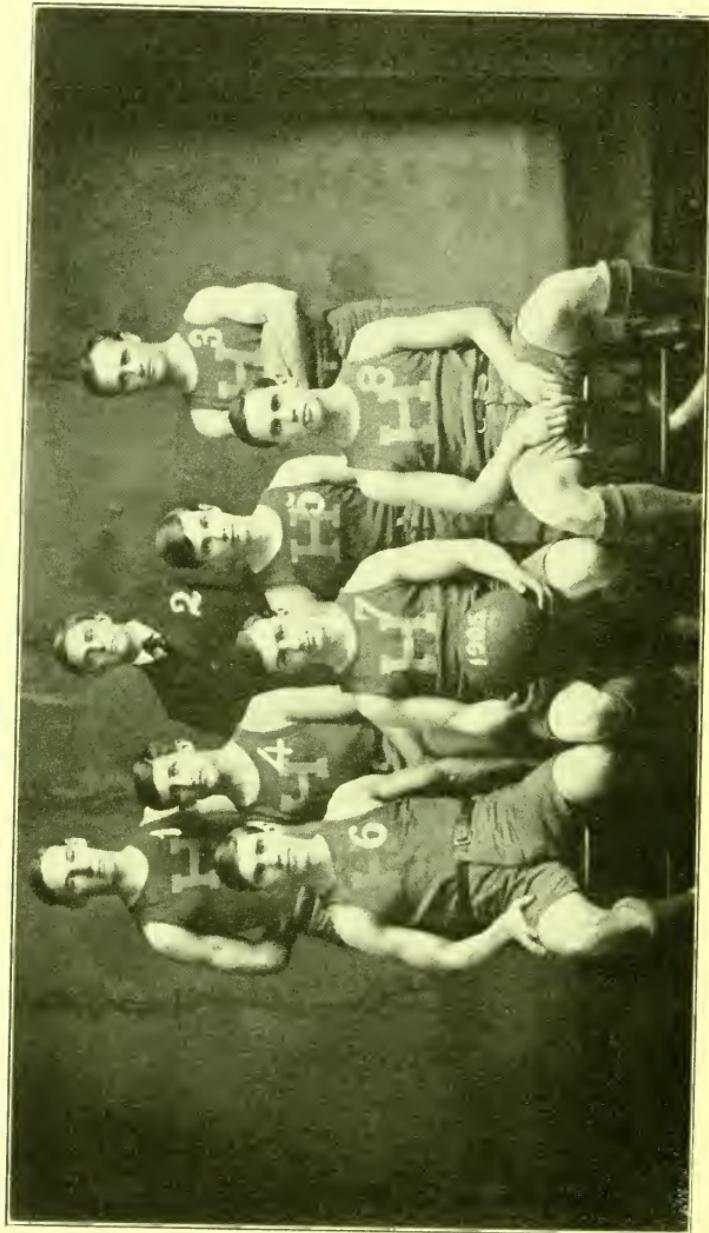
## CORNELL—HARVARD.

1901—02	{ Cornell, 34; Harvard, 26. (Cornell, 26; Harvard, 20.	1903—04	{ Cornell, 2; Harvard, 0.* (Cornell, 2; Harvard, 0.*
1902—03	Cornell, 23; Harvard, 9.	1905—06	{ Cornell, 10; Harvard, 26. (Cornell, 13; Harvard, 26.

## YALE—HARVARD.

1900—01	Yale, 41; Harvard, 16.	1903—04	{ Yale, 2; Harvard, 0.* (Yale, 2; Harvard, 0.*
1901—02	{ Yale, 34; Harvard, 21. (Yale, 20; Harvard, 39.	1904—05	Yale, 10; Harvard, 12.
1902—03	{ Yale, 20; Harvard, 3. (Yale, 22; Harvard, 10.	1905—06	{ Yale, 9; Harvard, 25. (Yale, 18; Harvard, 23.

\* Forfeit.



1, Swetman; 2, Brokaw, Mgr.; 3, LeMunyan; 4, Kuolt; 5, Wilson; 6, Bramley; 7, Sherman, Capt.; 8, Sicard.  
HAMILTON COLLEGE.  
Photo by Gibbon.

## Records of College Teams

### ADRIAN (MICH.) COLLEGE.

45—Adrian A.C., 2	18—Mich. Ag. Col., 43	20—Mich. Ag. Col., 21
34—Hillsdale Col., 6	22—Detroit A.C., 46	22—Ypsilanti Nor., 14
13—Detroit A.C., 67	8—Ann Arbor Y.M.C.	59—Albion Col., 9
17—Ypsilanti Nor., 22	A., 30	

### AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

31—Lombard, 18	17—Muscatine Y.M.C.A.,	53—Rock Island Y.M.
13—Monmouth, 22	15	50—Co. A., 35
26—Nebraska West., 24	C.A., 25	25—Iowa Univ., 28
11—Iowa Univ., 25	35—Muscatine Y.M.C.A.,	59—Lombard, 22
20—Lewis Inst., 27	20	69—Co. A., 28

### BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, LEWISBURG, PA.

25—Mansfield Nor., 11	16—Swarthmore, 22	17—Gettysburg, 23
27—Susquehanna, 8	33—Williamsport, 18	28—Williamsport, 26
47—Leb. Val., 11	18—Gettysburg, 10	18—Alumni, 15
44—Delaware Col., 10	38—Dickinson, 13	30—Lehigh, 8

### BUCHTEL COLLEGE, AKRON, O.

36—German Wallace 18	17—O.S.U., 20	12—W. Reserve, 27
40—Ravenna, 27	42—M.S. Union, 3	49—Hiram, 10
14—Allegheny, 27	23—Allegheny, 34	
39—Kenyon, 6	11—Hiram, 37	

### CANISIUS COLLEGE.

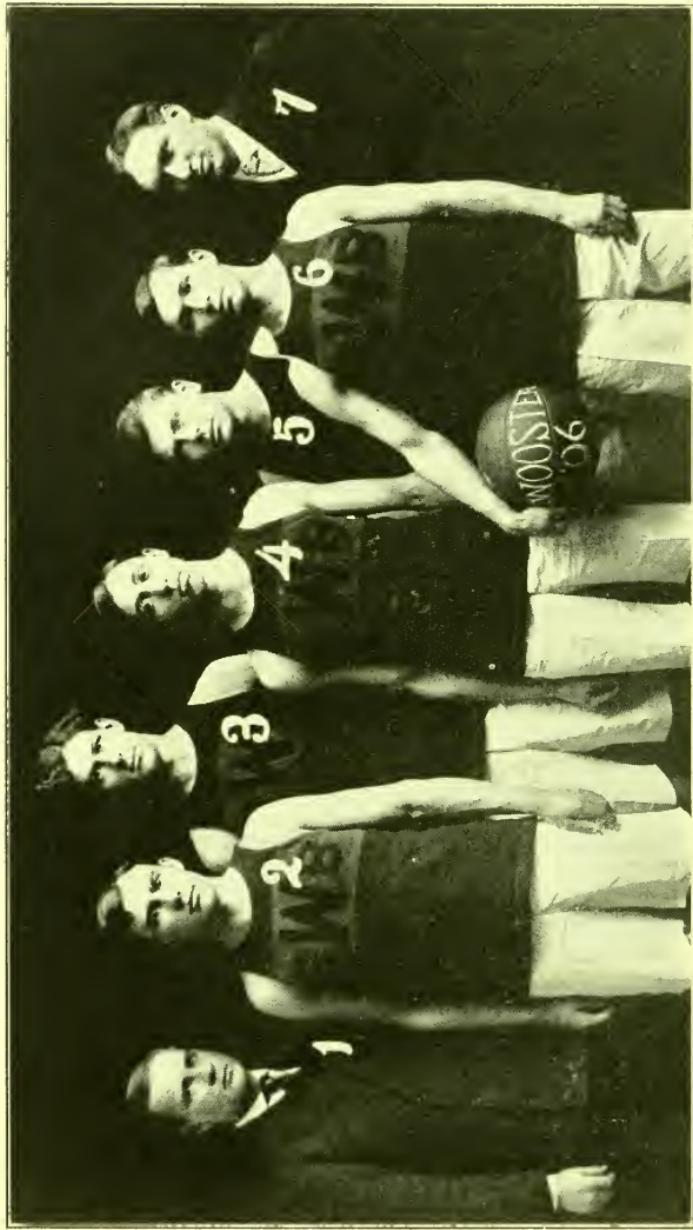
20—Germans, 45	30—North Tonawanda	45—North Tonawanda
11—Tribunes, C.Y.M.	H.S., 34	H.S., 31
C. A., 13	23—Climbers C.Y.M.C.	37—Masten Park H.S., 23
52—Polish Nationals, 2	A., 27	26—Niagara Univ., 25
17—Central Y.M.C.A., 30	41—Caton's School	18—Central H.S., 30
57—Arrows, 14	A.C., 43	42—Noon Class C.Y.M.
63—Melrose A.C., 14	42—Noon Class C.Y. M.	C.A., 37
78—La Salles, 11	C. A., 22	
20—Rambler, 21	58—Lafayettes, 31	

### COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, KENOSHA, WIS.

21—Waukegan H.S., 24	30—Kenosha H.S., 31	37—Kenosha H.S., 14
37—Highl'd Pk., H.S., 18	29—Highland Pk., 28	50—Somers A.C., 9
48—Racine Col., 16	56—Kenosha H.S., 18	
28—Waukegan H.S., 35	20—Mil. Normal Col., 21	

### COLGATE UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y.

36—Syracuse, 39	51—Hamilton, 28	22—Syracuse, 30
24—Wash. Contls., 54	49—Princeton, 9	27—Hamilton, 12
32—Dartmouth, 27	22—Williams, 27	19—Wash. Contls., 35
39—Wesleyan, 21	19—Dartmouth, 22	
31—Brown, 19	33—Allegheny, 13	



1, Goheen, Mgr.; 2, Crabtree; 3, Thompson; 4, Cramer; 5, Coupland; 6, Good, Capt.; 7, St. John, Coach.

WOOSTER COLLEGE.

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.**

36—Pratt Institute, 23	45—Swarthmore, 15	26—Yale, 14
10—Dartmouth, 16	26—Cornell, 14	17—Harvard, 13
14—Pennsylvania, 12	33—Rochester, 18	32—Princeton, 13
67—Trinity, 11	15—Pennsylvania, 17	15—Yale, 17
31—West Point, 15	19—Princeton, 23	22—Harvard, 17
38—Cornell, 8		

**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H.**

42—Manhattan, 31	39—Wesleyan, 24	27—Hamilton, 17
37—Princeton, 8	31—Holy Cross, 20	23—Colgate, 19
16—Columbia, 10	27—Colgate, 32	11—Williams, 9
30—Mass. Inst. Tech., 2	48—Brown, 19	44—Yale, 16
31—Holy Cross, 21	32—Wesleyan, 30	26—Williams, 7
36—Wesleyan, 15	17—Wesleyan, 28	58—M. I. T., 18

**GEORGETOWN (KY.) COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**

24—Univ. School of Louisville, 12	34—Central Univ., 15	15—Christ's Church of Cincinnati, 34
19—Miami Univ., 13	21—Cincinnati Y.M.C. A., 19	54—Lexington Y.M.C. A., 10
36—Kentucky State Col., 12	28—Kentucky State Col., 24	54—Kentucky State Col., 14

**HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y.**

90—Utica Free A., 16	10—Syracuse, 61	43—Trinity, 31
77—Waterville Y. M. C.A., 7	30—Colgate, 51	19—Wesleyan, 21
44—St. Lawrence, 3	16—Syracuse, 28	4—Williams, 24
30—Rochester, 22	79—Col. of City of N. Y., 6	12—Colgate, 27
46—Rochester, 19	17—Dartmouth, 26	

**HARVARD, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

9—Penn., 13	25—Yale, 9	27—Andover, 20
26—Cornell, 10	42—Worcester, 8	26—Cornell, 13
42—Boston Col., 6	34—Princeton, 13	17—Columbia, 22
36—Princeton, 8	13—Penn., 24	23—Yale, 18
28—Tufts, 12	13—Columbia, 17	
25—Holy Cross, 10	42—M. I. T., 2	

**HIRAM COLLEGE, HIRAM, OHIO.**

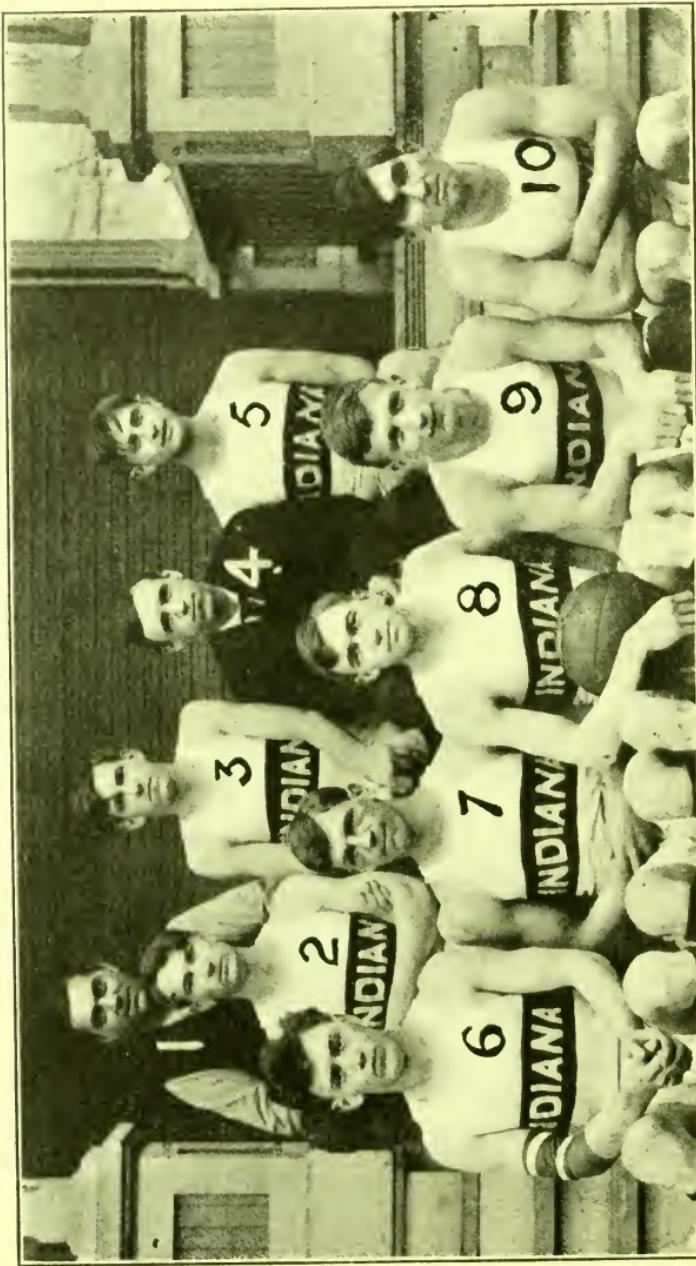
22—Oberlin, 33	54—Case School of Applied Science, 11	22—West. Res. Uni., 26
46—Mt. Union, 17	10—Buchtel, 40	26—Westminster, 72
15—West. Res. Uni., 11	33—Baldwin Wallace, 23	22—Grove City, 18
37—Buchtel, 11		28—Mt. Union, 50

**HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, WORCESTER, MASS.**

55—Boston Uni., 9	29—Brown, 20	22—Boston Col., 20
34—M. I. T., 13	31—St. Joseph's Holy Name, 12	28—Trinity, 21
35—Boston Col., 14	10—Harvard, 25	24—M. I. T., 14
21—Dartmouth, 31	24—Worcester Poly., 13	35—Univ. of Maine, 13
36—Trinity, 12	35—Brown, 21	
20—Dartmouth, 31		

**HOWARD COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., EAST LAKE STATION.**

22—Atlantic A.C., 17	33—N. Ala. Conf. Male Inst., 8
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1, O'Brien, Trainer; 2, Kemp; 3, Woody; 4, Clevenger, Coach; 5, Sanders; 6, Hiatt; 7, Quinn; 8, Harmison, Capt.; 9, Maxwell; 10, Ritterscamp.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY.**

42—Butler, 11	24—Illinois, 27	38—Illinois, 8
45—Rose Poly., 23	27—State Normal, 12	9—Wabash Col., 29
20—Wabash A.C., 13	21—Rose Poly., 30	22—Cincinnati, 25
46—New Albany Y.M.C. A., 21	21—Wabash Col., 29	23—Earlham, 26
	25—Purdue, 27	39—Purdue, 27

**IOWA COLLEGE, GRINNELL, IOWA.**

55—Coe, 18	68—Penn College, 13	20—Univ. of Iowa, 19
13—Univ. of Iowa, 26	73—Simpson, 22	21—Des Moines Y.M.C. A., 23
31—Coe, 16	61—Simpson, 6	17—Univ. of Iowa, 20
26—Des Moines Y.M.C. A., 29	29—Des Moines Y.M.C. A., 19	

**KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

23—Ottawa, 0	10—St. Marys, 5	9—Univ. of Kansas, 28
5—Washburn, 12	11—Fairmount, 6	10—Kans. State Norm., 0
24—Salina, 0	69—Haskell Indians, 0	

**LAKE FOREST (ILL.) UNIVERSITY.**

33—Deerfield H.S., 18	13—Lewis Institute, 40	20—Peoria Y.M.C.A., 21
31—Deerfield H.S., 23	21—Northwestern Univ., 18	20—Eureka College, 18
38—Waukegan H.S., 24	18—Northwest. Col., 35	34—Galesburg Y. M.C. A., 37
64—Fort Sheridan, 3	26—Armour Institute, 16	20—Ottawa, 27
43—Waukegan, 10	10—Northwest. Col., 43	
61—Highland Park M.A., 7		

**LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.**

17—Pennsylvania, 23	31—Penn. State, 19	68—Stevens, 27
22—Princeton, 44	34—Manhattan, 43	26—Pratt Inst., 33
94—Albright, 6	37—Susquehanna, 21	31—Swarthmore, 19
32—Carlisle Indians, 19	21—Swarthmore, 36	—Bucknell, 30

**LENOX COLLEGE, HOPKINTON, IOWA.**

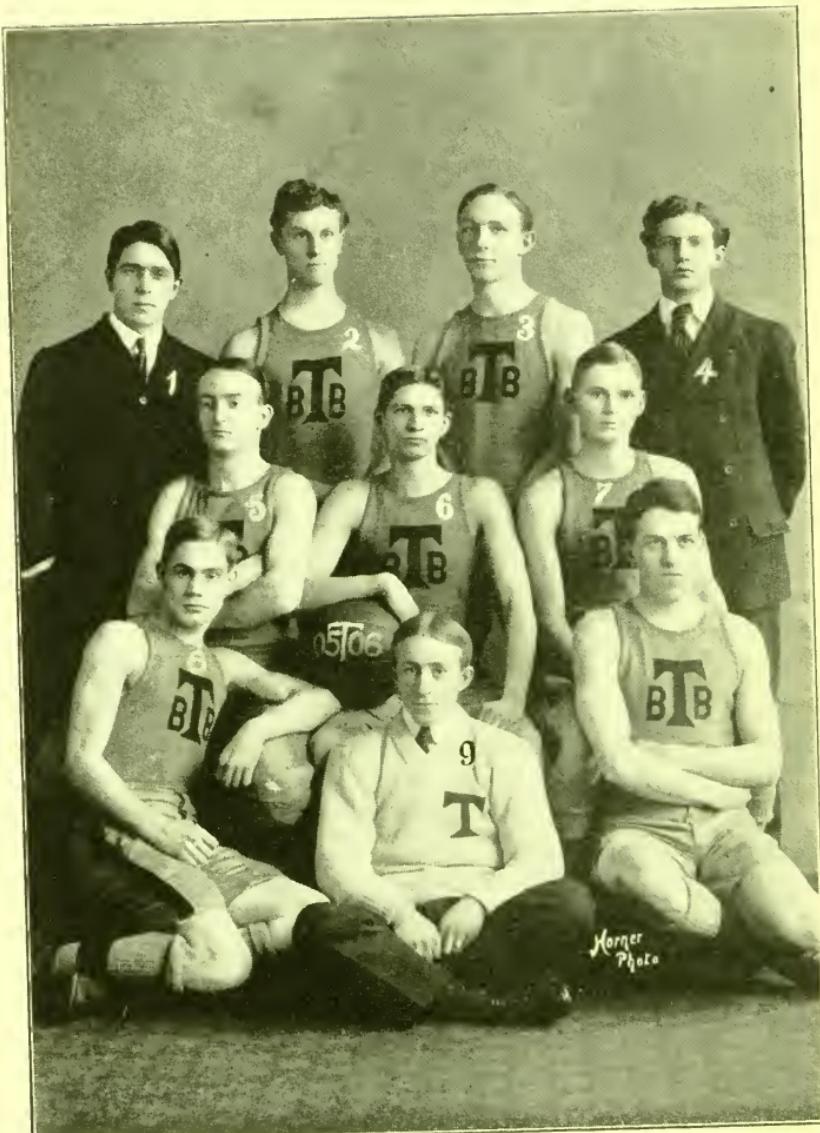
53—Independence, 10	45—Leander Clark, 16	34—Leander Clark, 12
15—Luther, 26	46—Upper Iowa Univ., 16	
15—Upper Iowa Univ., 24	26—Coe, 20	

**LEWIS INSTITUTE, CHICAGO.**

44—McKinley H.S., 1	81—R. T. Crane H.S., 0	38—Armour Inst., 14
55—Wheaton H.S., 11	66—Chilkocco Ind., 1	62—Wheaton Col., 21
28—Augustana Col., 20	48—Culver M. A., 11	22—Evanston Y.M.C.A., 16
22—Co. C Iowa, N.Y., 41	24—Elgin Y.M.C.A., 21	45—Armour Inst., 15
31—Univ. of Iowa, 25	25—Evanston Y.M.C.A., 23	55—Co. K., Portage, Wis., 14
41—Ced. Rap. Turners, 22	40—Lake Forest Col., 13	25—W. Side Y.M.C.A., 26
37—Co. M Iowa, N.Y., 24	25—W. Side Y.M.C.A., 26	30—Cen. Y.M.C.A., 17
32—Kan. City A.C., 46	53—Wheaton Col., 24	11—Evanston Y.M.C.A., 18
33—Kan. City A.C., 44	19—W. Side Y.M.C.A., 21	

**MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON, MASS.**

29—Boston Uni., 8	23—Boston Col., 21	2—Harvard, 42
28—Tufts, 10	4—Williams, 44	14—Holy Cross, 24
23—Tufts, 23	15—Worcester Poly., 22	18—Dartmouth, 58
2—Dartmouth, 30	15—Brown, 21	
—Holy Cross,	28—Worcester Poly., 16	



1. Kinmar; 2. Blake, Coach; 3. Deavitt; 4. Lamont; 5. Burleigh, Capt.; 6. Belcher; 7. Lyon, Mgr.; 8. Mathison; 9. Wentworth; 10. Whitmore, Asst. Mgr.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

**BERLIN COLLEGE, OBERLIN, OHIO.**

28—Wooster, 22	25—Illinois, 31	31—O.W.W., 19
33—Hiram, 22	24—Chicago, 25	17—Ohio State Uni., 29
16—Wooster, 33	26—Allegheny Col., 17	7—Allegheny, 17
31—Ohio State Uni., 8	48—Denison, 16	10—Reserve, 12

**PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, GETTYSBURG, PA.**

53—Leb. Val., 13	28—Swarthmore, 36	35—Lewistown Y.M.C.
10—York Y.M.C.A., 17	39—Uni. of Maryland, 17	A., 22
36—York Y.M.C.A., 24	43—Bloomsburg Nor., 7	23—Bloomsburg Nor., 13
27—Uni. of Maryland, 42	10—Bucknell, 18	23—Bucknell, 17

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.**

57—Juniata Col., 9	39—Leb. Val. Col., 14	14—Uni. of W. Va., 16
52—Wyoming Sem., 10	22—South Side Pa. A.	32—Greensburg, Pa., A.
49—Susquehanna Uni., 23	A.C., 46	A., 10
19—Lehigh Uni., 31	30—Western Uni. of	
18—Uni. of Penn., 28	Pa., 4	

**PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.**

8—Dartmouth, 37	8—Harvard, 36	13—Harvard, 34
46—Lehigh, 22	9—Colgate, 49	33—West Point, 26
5—Pennsylvania, 40	19—Syracuse, 38	21—Yale, 14
15—Pennsylvania, 32	30—Cornell, 14	13—Columbia, 32
22—Yale, 28	23—Columbia, 19	17—Cornell, 25

**PURDUE UNIVERSITY.**

14—Wisconsin, 33	28—Indiana, 25	27—Indiana, 30
28—Wabash, 27	25—Minnesota, 27	18—Chicago, 25
19—Illinois, 25	42—Illinois, 22	28—Chicago, 27
15—Wisconsin, 31	17—Wabash, 33	

**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.**

23—Co. E., 34	61—Hamilton, 10	20—Williams, 28
19—Yale, 15	35—Princeton, 11	27—Rochester, 21
2—Williams, 0	24—Hamilton, 16	32—Colgate, 20
39—Colgate, 36	61—Rochester, 9	20—Pennsylvania, 26

**UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, NASHVILLE, TENN.**

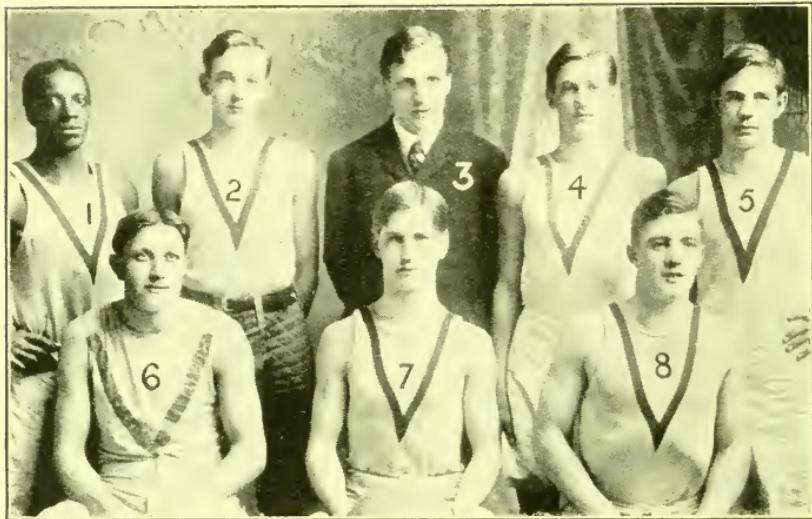
50—Montgomery Bell	37—Southwestern Pres.	27—Nashville A.C., 15
Academy, 10	Uni., 16	25—Union Theo. Sem.
15—Cumberland Uni., 14	31—Southwestern Pres.	(N.Y.), 22
Uni., 26	46—South Kentucky	33—Nashville A.C., 30
34—Cumberland Uni., 13	College, 12	

**UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

12—Williams, 31	19—Hamilton, 46	21—Syracuse, 27
18—Columbia, 33	17—Y.M.C.A., 36	17—Y.M.C.A., 49
22—Hamilton, 30	15—Syracuse, 54	8—Pennsylvania, 34

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS.**

35—Manitowoc Aerials,	31—Hudson Co., 20	10—U. of Minn., 16
25	37—Armour Inst., 15	35—U. of Illinois, 32
31—Oshkosh Nor., 21	32—Purdue Uni., 14	2—U. of Illinois, 0
30—Menasha, 22	31—Purdue Uni., 15	18—U. of Chicago, 35
25—Lawrence Uni., 20	31—U. of Minn., 24	22—U. of Chicago, 19



1, Ransome; 2, Post; 3, Page; 4, Jobse; 5, Greene; 6, Johnson; 7, Wilson,  
Capt.; 8, Bautos

BELOIT (WIS.) COLLEGE.



1, Peck; 2, McGuire; 3, McGrath, Mgr.; 4, Farrell; 5, Shea; 6, Walsh;  
7, Yates, Capt.; 8, Ryan; 9, Dwyer.

Photo by Smith.

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY.

**WALLACE COLLEGE, BEREAL, OHIO.**

25—Hiawathas, 12	96—Baldwin Univ., 8	23—West. Res. Univ., 17
18—Buchtel Col., 35	22—West Res. Univ., 40	31—Denison Univ., 23
36—Buchtel Col., 12	18—Mt. Union Col., 32	

**WESTERN DENTAL COLLEGE.**

13—St. Jos. Y.M.C.A., 3	31—Cen. H.S., 22	40—Wyandotte A.C., 14
29—Central College of Osteopathy, 14	15—Cen. H.S., 14	26—Lees Summit, 23
14—K. C. A. C., 68	19—Ottawa Univ., 12	19—Ft. Riley, 27
	15—Ottawa Y.M.C.A., 7	51—Delawares, 20

**WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.**

37—Yale, 18	25—Brown, 18	30—Dartmouth, 32
55—Aberyst Aggies, 7	21—Colgate, 39	27—Dartmouth, 18
86—Storrs, 12	15—Williams, 22	37—Manhattan, 20
24—Middletown Y.M.C. A., 25	12—Middletown Y.M.C. A., 21	20—Tufts, 18
36—Tufts, 18	20—Hamilton, 18	18—Andover, 16
15—Dartmouth, 36	50—Worcester Poly., 22	15—Williams, 20
24—Dartmouth, 39	74—Boston Uni., 7	

**WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.**

46—Worcester Poly. Inst., 11	28—Williston, 13	29—Wesleyan, 15
15—Uni. of Penn., 11	22—Wesleyan, 15	28—Syracuse, 20
44—Mass. Inst. Tech., 4	22—Fitchburg Y.M.C. A., 13	7—Dartmouth, 26
17—Syracuse Uni., 17	25—Yale, 9	9—Dartmouth, 11
31—Uni. of Roch., 12	22—Brown, 10	15—Wash. Contls., 23
38—Tufts, 6	27—Colgate, 22	24—Hamilton, 4

**WOOSTER UNIVERSITY, WOOSTER, OHIO.**

42—W.U.P., 17	28—Ohio Wesleyan, 8	11—Ohio State, 30
22—Oberlin, 28	21—Allegheny, 32	34—Denison, 28
50—Kenyon, 7	21—W.U.P., 17	
33—Oberlin, 16	37—Ohio Wesleyan, 22	



WILLARD C. CHAMBERLIN  
Harvard  
President of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association

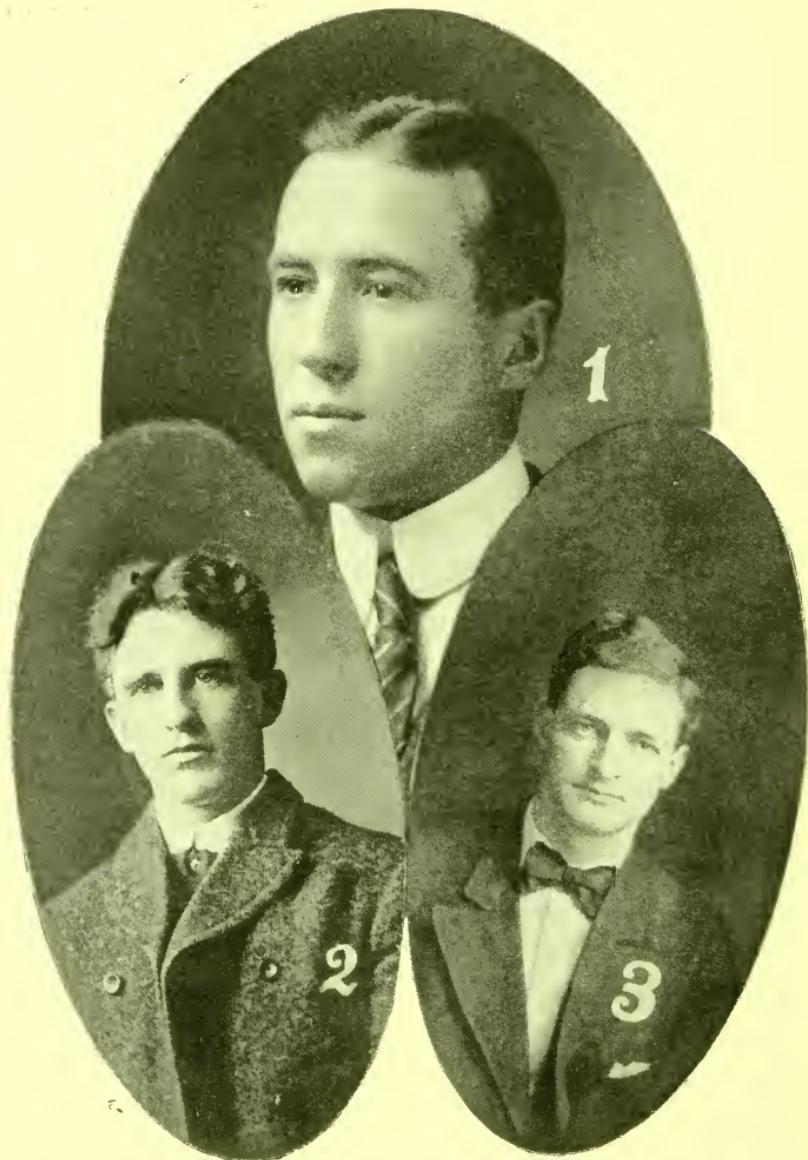
## **Eastern Intercollegiate Schedule 1906-07**

December 15—Pennsylvania vs. Princeton, at Philadelphia.  
19—Columbia vs. Princeton at New York.

January 10—Princeton vs. Pennsylvania, at Princeton.  
10—Columbia vs. Cornell, at New York.  
12—Harvard vs. Cornell, at Cambridge.  
16—Princeton vs. Columbia, at Princeton.  
17—Harvard vs. Pennsylvania, at Cambridge.  
17—Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven.  
19—Harvard vs. Princeton, at Cambridge.  
25—Pennsylvania vs. Yale, at Philadelphia.  
26—Cornell vs. Yale, at Ithaca.

February 1—Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge.  
2—Cornell vs. Columbia, at Ithaca.  
7—Cornell vs. Pennsylvania, at Ithaca.  
8—Columbia vs. Yale, at New York.  
9—Cornell vs. Princeton, at Ithaca.  
15—Yale vs. Cornell, at New Haven.  
15—Columbia vs. Harvard, at New York.  
16—Pennsylvania vs. Cornell, at Philadelphia.  
16—Princeton vs. Harvard, at Princeton.  
21—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania, at New York.  
22—Cornell vs. Harvard, at Ithaca.  
22—Princeton vs. Yale, at Princeton.  
23—Pennsylvania vs. Harvard, at Philadelphia..  
26—Yale vs. Columbia, at New Haven.

March 1—Princeton vs. Cornell, at Princeton.  
1—Yale vs. Pennsylvania, at New Haven.  
8—Harvard vs. Columbia, at Cambridge.  
8—Pennsylvania vs. Columbia, at Philadelphia.  
9—Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven.



1, O. DeG. Vanderbilt, Jr., Princeton University, Treasurer; 2, Emmett Dunn Angell, University of Wisconsin; 3, C. Walter Randall, Harvard University.  
MEMBERS COLLEGIATE BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

## Changes in the Rules

The following are the principal changes in the rules for 1907:

One official shall have entire control of the game. It has been demonstrated in the games of the Intercollegiate League that one official is competent to handle the game; and since one official must be mutually agreeable, the choice of that official will receive more careful consideration than formerly, when each team felt that it might rely upon the official of its own choice if the other proved incompetent.

Time shall be taken out at the request of the captains not more than three times for each team during each half, and play shall be resumed within two minutes after stopping. These changes will prevent unnecessary delays and will give to the better conditioned team the advantage which it deserves.

The scorekeepers shall compare their scores after each goal is made, and the timers their time after each stop; both shall report to the referee at once any discrepancy. These changes insure correction at once of any discrepancies in scoring or timing.

The background shall be painted white. This provides a uniform background throughout.

The dimensions of the court are stated in maximum and minimum lengths and widths, instead of square feet as formerly. Although this does not alter in any degree the playing space, it is in line with the policy of a uniform court, if conditions are ever such as to allow it.

The definition of carrying the ball out of bounds has been altered to cover the case of a player who passes or bats the ball out of bounds and then regains possession out of bounds. This prevents a player who is well guarded in the court from passing out of bounds in order to obtain a free pass.

Another definition has been given to holding. The rule as now stated defines holding as two acts: (1) The "actual holding of an opponent with the hands" and (2) "impeding his progress in any



HUGH E. LEACH,  
University of Minnesota,  
Member of Rules Committee.

manner more than momentarily." The first case is self-explanatory. It covers every case of holding with the hands of any part of an opponent's person or clothing. In the second case, if the arms, body or legs of a player are used in guarding an opponent, the opponent shall be free to move in some direction at any time, except when the arms, body or legs in guarding are used momentarily to check his progress. By momentarily is meant the shortest possible time necessary to remove the contact of the body, arms or legs. Thus, it is not considered holding if a player in guarding another, uses his arms alternately upon each side of his opponent, provided the player so guarded is not prevented from making progress away from the player guarding, and also provided that the arms of the player guarding do not come in contact with his opponent more than momentarily. Simply touching an opponent is not holding; there must be an actual checking of progress more than momentarily.

*Any suggestions or questions regarding the Rules will be gladly received, and should be addressed to*

*R. B. HYATT,  
Chairman of Collegiate Rules Committee,  
Meriden, Conn.*

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*The editor will be glad at any time to give any desired information in regard to the purpose of the Committee, and to receive any data that will lend interest to future publications.*

*HARRY A. FISHER,  
258 West 131st Street,  
New York City.*

## Basket Ball From an Official's Standpoint

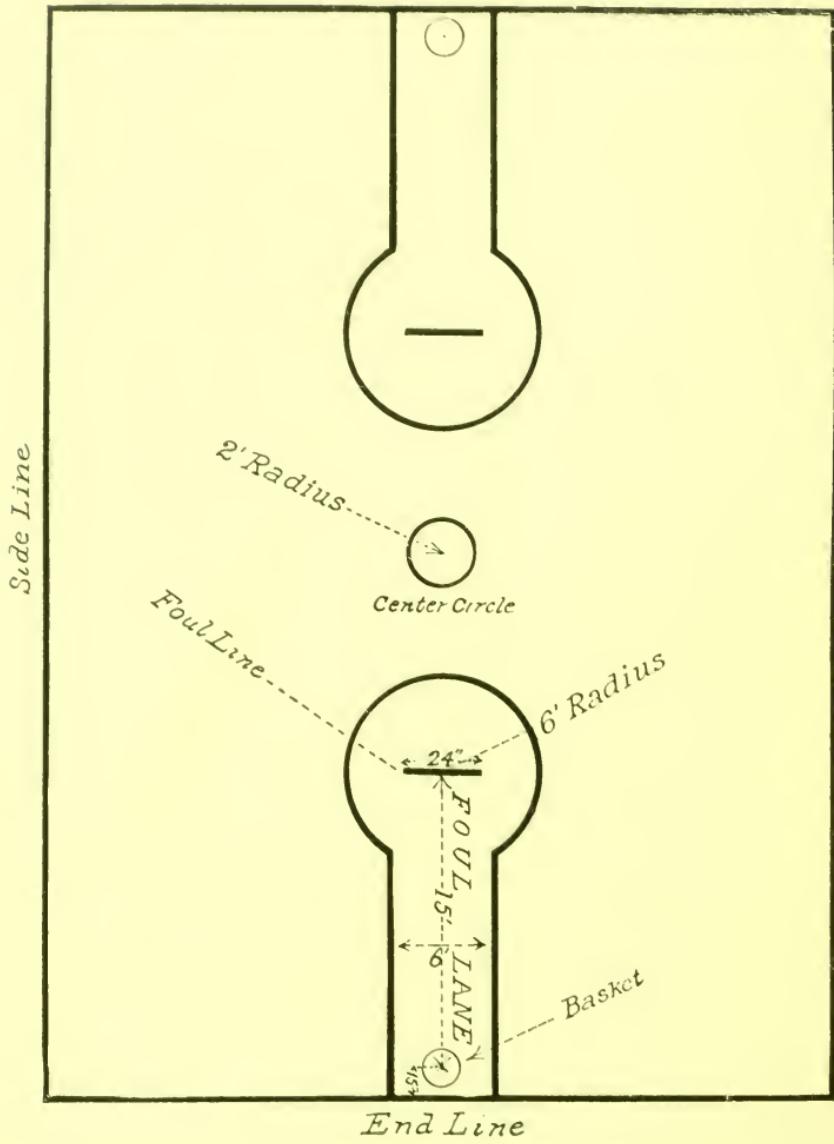
By HENRY G. LOCHMULLER, Eastern Intercollegiate Official.

For one to act as an official during a game of basket ball, particularly as referee or umpire, is to invite criticism and comment both favorable and otherwise, not only as to one's knowledge of the rules, but oftentimes one's honesty is questioned. The latter may be generally dismissed and may be attributed to the excitement incident to a well played game. The former, however, I am sorry to say, is very often only too true, but both players and officials are at fault in this regard and from general observation, I have come to the conclusion that many players never read the rules, and play the game simply from what instructions they get from a coach. Every player should have a book of rules.

"Kicking" against a decision is another thing which tends to much unfavorable criticism of the official. If the spectators notice that the players are constantly finding fault with the official, they soon side with the players, and the referee or umpire is soon in bad repute. Players should remember that it does no good to "kick." First, because a decision once made cannot be reversed, and secondly, if a foul is made, and the official does not see it, there is nothing gained in calling attention to it, as he cannot call a foul then.

Officials should be strict in the discharge of their respective duties, they should not hesitate to call fouls when made, and above all, when making a decision, be sure it is correct, and then stand by it, but, although "the referee is the superior officer of the game," yet he must not be arbitrary or officious, but should listen to a legitimate protest and be ever ready to give his reasons for a decision made by him. This will obviate many unjust charges against his actions, and will tend to make a better and friendlier feeling between the officials and players.

To sum up, players should stop "kicking" and study the rules; officials should be strict, but not arbitrary, and above all, impartial.



## Collegiate Basket Ball Rules

### RULE 1.

#### GROUNDS.

SECTION 1. The playing surface shall be a *Court*, rectangular *Court* free from obstructions, the maximum dimensions of which shall be 90 feet in length by 55 feet in width and the minimum dimensions of which shall be 70 feet in length by 35 feet in width.

SEC. 2. The court shall be marked by well defined lines, which shall be at every point at least 3 feet from any obstruction. The lines on the short sides of the court shall be termed the *End Lines*, those on the long sides, the *Side Lines*. (See diagram on opposite page.)

SEC. 3. A circle with a radius of 2 feet shall be drawn in the center of the court. This shall be termed the *Center Circle*. (See diagram on opposite page.)

SEC. 4. Lines 24 inches in length, the middle points of which are on the straight line connecting the middle points of the end lines, shall be drawn in the court parallel to and at a distance of 15 feet from the end lines. These lines shall be termed the *Foul Lines*. (See diagram on opposite page.)

SEC. 5. *Lines shall be drawn in the court, perpendicular to the end lines and at a distance*

*Boundary lines.*

*Distance from obstructions.*

*Center circle.*

*Foul lines.*

*Foul lanes.*

of 3 feet on either side of the middle of the end lines: these lines shall terminate when intersected by arcs of circles drawn with a 6 foot radius, and whose centers are the centers of the foul lines. The space adjoining the end lines within the perpendiculars and the circles shall be termed the *Foul Lanes*. (See diagram on page 82.)

*Alterations in  
rules.* SEC. 6. By mutual agreement of the captains, Section 1 and the distance of the boundaries from obstructions named in Section 2, may be changed.

### RULE 2.

*Ball:  
Material, size,  
weight.* SECTION 1. The *Ball*\* shall be round: it shall be made of a rubber bladder covered with a leather case: it shall be not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference. It shall weigh not less than 18 nor more than 20 ounces.

### RULE 3.

*Baskets:  
Material, size,  
position.* SECTION 1. The *Baskets*† shall be nets of cord, suspended from metal rings 18 inches in diameter (inside). The *Rings* shall be rigidly attached to *Wooden Backgrounds*, whose dimensions shall be 6 feet horizontally, 4 feet vertically and 3-4 of an inch in thickness. This

\* The Spalding Official Basket Ball, No. M, is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.

† The Spalding Official Basket, No. 80, is the official basket of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.

background shall be painted white. The position of the backgrounds shall be perpendicular to the side lines; and their centers shall lie in the perpendiculars erected at the middle points of the end lines. The rings shall so lie in a horizontal plane, 10 feet from the floor, that the nearest point of the inside edge shall be 6 inches from the background; they shall be attached to the background at a point 1 foot from the bottom and 3 feet from either side, by a perpendicular arm, which, if extended, would pass through the center of the rings.

SEC. 2. There must be no projections beyond the sides nor above the upper edge of the baskets.

#### RULE 4.

SECTION 1. Each *Team* shall consist of 5 *Teams*.  
men.

SEC. 2. A *Substitute* may at any time take *Substitute*.  
the place of a player, but a player upon leaving  
the game shall not re-enter it.

#### RULE 5.

SECTION 1. The *Officials* shall be a *Referee*, *Officials*.  
two *Scorers*, and two *Timekeepers*.

NOTE.—*The duties of officials are stated  
in Rules 25, 26, 27.*

## DEFINITION OF TERMS.

#### RULE 6.

### Out of Bounds—

SECTION 1. *A Player is Out of Bounds* Player out of  
bounds.

when any part of his body shall touch the floor outside of the boundary line.

**Ball out of bounds.** SEC. 2. The *Ball is Out of Bounds* when any part of it touches the floor out of bounds, or when it is in possession of a player who is out of bounds.

**Carrying ball out of bounds.** SEC. 3. When a player causes the ball to go out of bounds and regains possession of it out of bounds, he shall be considered as carrying the ball out of bounds.

*NOTE—A player who is pushed out of bounds by one of the opposing side, shall not be considered as carrying the ball out of bounds.*

**Passing ball out of bounds.** SEC. 4. When a player in the court causes the ball to go out of bounds to one of his own side who is out of bounds when the impetus is given, he shall be considered as *passing the ball out of bounds.*

*EXCEPTION.—This rule shall not apply when a try is made for a goal.*

## RULE 7.

**Held ball.** SECTION 1. When the ball is held by two players, so that in the judgment of the referee the game is delayed, it shall be called a *Held Ball.*

## RULE 8.

**Running with the ball.** SECTION 1. If a player shall, while having the ball in his possession, advance in any direc-

tion, he shall be considered as *running with the ball*.

NOTE—Due allowance is to be made for a player catching the ball while running, provided he stops as soon as possible. A player with the ball in his possession who changes his position without appreciably advancing the ball in any direction, shall not be considered as running with the ball; neither shall a player pushed by one of the opposing side be considered as running with the ball.

#### RULE 9.

SECTION 1. A *Dribble* is a play in which a player, after giving impetus to the ball by throwing, batting, bouncing or rolling, touches it again more than once with one or both hands before it has been touched by another player. Dribbling.

NOTE—Successive tries for goal shall not be considered dribbling.

#### RULE 10.

SECTION 1. Any actual holding of an opponent with the hands or impeding his progress in any manner more than momentarily shall be considered holding. Holding.

#### RULE 11.

SECTION 1. The interference with the progress of a player who has not the ball, shall be termed *Blocking*. Blocking.

## RULE 12.

**Unnecessary roughness.** SECTION 1. Any flagrant act of violence, whether mentioned specifically in the rules or not, shall be termed *unnecessary roughness*.

## RULE 13.

**Goal.** SECTION 1. A *Goal* is made when the ball enters and remains in the basket until after the referee's decision.

*NOTE—A goal thrown shall count for the team into whose basket the ball was thrown, even though it was done by mistake.*

## RULE 14.

**Free trial for goal.** SECTION 1. When a side is allowed a *free trial for goal*, one player of that side shall have the privilege of a trial for goal from a position upon or directly back of the foul line, without interference from the opposing side.

## RULE 15.

**Foul.** SECTION 1. A *foul* is a violation of a rule for which a free trial for goal is allowed.

## RULE 16.

**The Ball is Dead, when—**

**Dead ball.** SECTION 1. The referee's whistle blows, calling, "time out."

SEC. 2. The referee's whistle blows, calling a foul.

SEC. 3. The referee's whistle blows calling held ball.

SEC. 4. The timekeeper's gong sounds at the expiration of each half.

*EXPLANATION—The rules committee desires to state that the reason for the substitution of a gong for the timekeeper's whistle was made, because, in the excitement of a game and the noise accompanying it, the timekeeper's whistle could not be plainly heard by the referee, and consequently it was possible for a goal to be made after the actual playing time had elapsed. This rule provides that the ball shall be dead immediately upon the sound of the gong, even if the ball is in the air at the time.*

SEC. 5. After a goal is made.

SEC. 6. After each free trial for a goal when a foul has been called on both teams simultaneously.

SEC. 7. After going out of bounds, or while in the air, it touches one of the spectators before it is touched by a player.

SEC. 8. It is touched by a player out of bounds.

*NOTE—If the ball goes out of bounds and returns to the court without being touched by a player, it is considered in play.*

SEC. 9. It enters a gallery or lodges in any support of the baskets.

*EXCEPTION—If the ball is in the air at the time a whistle is blown, calling a foul, or calling time out the ball shall not be dead*

*until the goal has been made or the ball has touched a player or the floor. However, if a foul is called on the side throwing for the goal, the ball shall be dead at the time the foul is committed and the goal if made shall not count.*

*NOTE—Should the ball strike an official it is not regarded as dead, but play continues exactly as if the ball had not touched him.*

## THE GAME.

### RULE 17.

**Length of game.** SECTION 1. The *Game* shall consist of two halves of 20 minutes each, with a rest of ten minutes between the halves. This is the time of actual play. These times may be changed by mutual agreement of the captains.

**Time of halves.**

**Intermission.**

**Time changed by mutual agreement.**

### RULE 18.

**Captains toss for choice of goals.**

**Change of goals.**

SECTION 1. The *Captains* of the opposing teams shall toss up a coin before the beginning of the game, and the winner of the toss shall have the choice of goals. At the beginning of the second half the teams shall take opposite goals from those assumed at the beginning of the first half.

### RULE 19.

**Time taken out.**

SECTION 1. Time shall be taken out whenever ordered by the referee. He shall take out time at the request of each captain, not more than three times for each team during each half.

*NOTE.—Overtime play shall be considered as a continuation of the second half.*

SEC. 2. Play must be resumed in two minutes when time has been taken out by the request of either captain.

SEC. 3. Time shall be taken out whenever a foul is called on each team simultaneously.

### RULE 20.

SECTION 1. At the *opening of the game*, at the *beginning of the second half*, and when the ball is put in play when dead as in Rule 16, Sections 5, 7, 9, and after the last free trial for goal has been made in Section 6, the center men shall stand facing their own goal, with both feet in the center circle, and the referee shall toss the ball up in a plane at right angles to the side lines and to a greater height than either of the center men can jump, and so that it will drop between them.

Putting ball in play  
from center circle.

Both feet  
in center circle.

Height ball is  
thrown by referee.

*NOTE—By "own goal" shall be construed the basket into which a side is throwing.*

SEC. 2. When the referee puts the ball in play in the center, he shall blow his whistle when the ball reaches its highest point, after which *it must be first touched by either or both of the center men*. The referee shall put the ball in play again in the same manner when this rule is violated.

Centers must  
touch the ball first.

*NOTE—This rule does not prohibit the centers from catching the ball.*

Centers allowed  
to catch ball.

## RULE 21.

Ball thrown  
or batted.

Ball belongs  
to player  
first touching it.

How ball is put in  
play from out of  
bounds.

How ball is put in  
play when Referee  
is unable to decide  
to whom it belongs.

How ball is put in  
play, if out of  
bounds, when time  
is called.

How ball is put in  
play, if in bounds,  
when time is called.

Ball in play after a  
free trial for goal  
is missed.

SECTION 1. The *ball* may be *thrown* or *batted* in any direction with one or both hands.

SEC. 2. When the ball is dead as in Rule 16, Section 8, the *player first touching it* shall put it in play by passing, bouncing or rolling it into the court in any direction, from any spot (outside of bounds) on a line drawn at right angles to the boundary line at the spot where the ball crossed it.

SEC. 3. If the referee is *unable* to determine to which side the *ball belongs*, he shall put it in play at the point in the court where it crossed the boundary line, by throwing it up between the two players of opposite sides nearest to it, in the same manner as in Rule 20, Section 1.

SEC. 4. If the *ball is out of bounds*, when dead as in Rule 16, Section 1, it shall be put in play in the same manner as in Rule 21, Section 2.

SEC. 5. If the *ball is in bounds*, when dead as in Rule 16, Section 1, it shall be put in play by the referee tossing it up between the two players of opposite sides nearest to it, at the spot where it was when time was called, in the same manner as in Rule 20, Section 1.

SEC. 6. When the ball is dead as in Rule 16, Section 2, if the free trial for goal is missed, the ball shall be in play.

SEC. 7. When the ball is dead as in Rule 16, Section 3, it shall be put in play at the spot where it was declared dead, by throwing it up between the two players in the same manner as in Rule 20, Section 1.

## RULE 22.

### **A Player Shall Not—**

SECTION 1.—Run with the ball.

SEC. 2. Kick the ball.

SEC. 3. Strike the ball with the fists.

SEC. 4. Hold, block, push or trip an opponent.

SEC. 5. Use unnecessary roughness.

SEC. 6. Intentionally delay the game.

SEC. 7. While making a free trial for goal, pass the ball to another player; an honest attempt must be made to cage it.

SEC. 8. Enter a scrimmage in which two men of opposite sides are playing the ball.

SEC. 9. Interfere with the ball or basket while the ball is on the edge of the basket.

SEC. 10. Throw for basket when the ball is dead.

SEC. 11. Throw for basket after dribbling.

SEC. 12. While making a free trial for goal, cross the foul line until the ball has entered or missed the basket.

SEC. 13. Carry or pass the ball out of bounds.

SEC. 14. Carry the ball into the court from out of bounds.

SEC. 15. Touch the ball after putting it in play from out of bounds, until it has been touched by another player.

SEC. 16. Hold the ball more than five seconds out of bounds before putting it in play.

SEC. 17. Enter the foul lane while a free trial for goal is being made, or interfere with the ball until it has made or missed the basket.

SEC. 18. Interfere with a player who is returning the ball into the court from out of bounds; that is, no part of his person shall be outside of the court, and the ball shall not be touched until it has crossed the line.

## PENALTIES.

### RULE 23.

When free trial for goal is allowed.

Goal made shall not count.

Ball given to opposing side out of bounds.

Penalty for entering foul lane while free trial for goal is being made.

SECTION 1. A *free trial for goal* shall be allowed the *opposing team* for violation of Rule 22, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

SEC. 2. For violation of Rule 22, Sections 10, 11, 12, if a *goal is made it shall not count*, and, in the case of Sections 11, 12, if missed, the ball is in play.

SEC. 3. For violation of Rule 22, Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, the *ball shall go to the opposing side out of bounds*.

SEC. 4. For violation of Rule 22, Section 17, by a player of the side throwing for goal, the *goal if made shall not count*, and if missed,

the ball shall be in play. If violated by a player of the opposing side, the *goal if made shall count*, and if not made another free trial shall be allowed.

SEC. 5. For repeated violation of Rule 22, *Delaying the game*. Section 18, the player shall be considered as *delaying the game*.

SEC. 6. For repeated violation of Rule 22, *Disqualification*. Sections 4 and 5, the referee shall have power to disqualify.

SEC. 7. Any team refusing to play after *Forfeited game*. receiving instructions to do so from the referee shall forfeit the game.

*NOTE*—*The score of a forfeit game shall be 2—0.*

#### RULE 24.

##### SCORING.

SECTION 1. A *goal* made *from the field* shall count 2 points, a *goal* made *from a free trial* shall count 1 point.

Two points for field goal.

One point for a goal from free trial.

Final score.

SEC. 2. A *game* shall be *decided* by the winning of the most points in 40 minutes playing time, or the time agreed upon.

SEC. 3. In case the *score* is a *tie* the referee shall then order the game to continue (without exchange of baskets) until either side has made two additional points. The goals may be made either from the field or the foul line. The team first scoring 2 points wins.

SEC. 4. In case of a tie and both teams make the 2 points simultaneously, through

both teams scoring on double fouls, the game shall continue, as provided for in Section 3.

## RULE 25.

### DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

Referee imposes penalties.

SECTION 1. The referee shall put the ball in play, decide when the ball is in play, when the ball is dead, to whom it belongs, when a goal has been made, and shall impose penalties for all violations of the rules.

When Referee blows whistle.

SEC. 2. The referee shall blow a whistle whenever necessary to make a decision, and whenever the ball is put in play.

Referee decides questions arising between Scorers or Timekeepers.

SEC. 3. He shall also decide any question which may arise between the two scorers or the two timekeepers. His decisions shall be final.

Referee's whistle takes precedence.

SEC. 4. When the referee's whistle calling a foul sounds simultaneously with the timekeeper's gong, the referee's whistle shall take precedence.

Time and place decisions may be made.

SEC. 5. The referee shall have power to make decisions for violation of rules committed either within or without the boundary lines; also at any moment from the beginning of play to the call of time at the end of a half or the game. This includes the periods when the game may be momentarily stopped for any reason. Fouls may be called on any number of players at the same time.

## RULE 26.

SECTION I. The *Scorers* shall record the goals made and the fouls committed, and their records shall constitute the official score of the game. They shall compare their scores after each goal and any discrepancy shall be *at once* referred to the referee. For failure to notify the referee *at once*, the referee shall decide in favor of the larger score.

*Scorers.*  
Official record.

*Scorers compare records.*

*NOTE*—*It is suggested that games be scored according to the details in the Spalding Official Collegiate Score Book.*

## RULE 27.

SECTION I. The *Timekeepers* shall note when the game starts and shall deduct time consumed by stoppages during the game on order of the referee, and shall sound a gong at the expiration of the actual playing time in each half. They shall compare their timing after each stoppage and any discrepancy shall be at once referred to the referee, who shall decide the correct time.

*Timers.*

*Timers note when game starts.*  
Take out time.

*Sound gong at end of half and game.*

*Timers compare Timing.*

*NOTE*—*The time deducted for stoppages during the game shall be reckoned from the time the referee blows his whistle calling time until he again blows it on resumption of play.*

*Time deducted for stoppages.*

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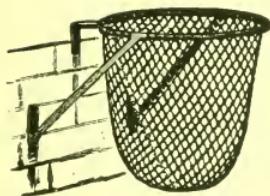
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DIAGRAM OF BASKET BALL COURT, SHOWING POSITION OF FIVE-MAN TEAM.

## Complete Basket Ball Outfit



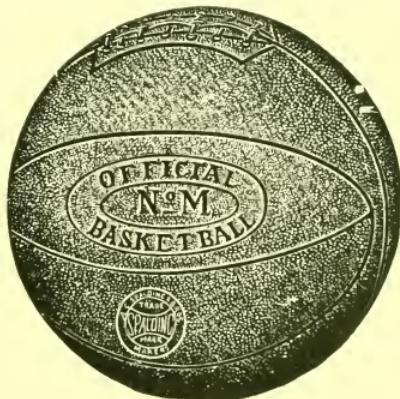
Official Goal.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.' No. 80 goals, price \$4.00 per pair, are the ones referred to as "official" in the basket ball rules and must be used in all match games. The leading teams of the country are using these goals. A feature of the "official" goal is a unique arrangement of the net, so the bottom can be left

open for practice and closed for match games. No annoying stoppages of the game to repair inferior goals will occur where these goals are used. A cheaper style goal, the Spalding No. 70, cost \$3.00 per pair.

The conditions in the basket ball rules relating to the ball are extremely rigid. Conforming to these rules strictly, the Spalding ball is a most difficult one to manufacture, because to make the ball uniform in size and weight, each piece of leather must be of the best, and to prevent irregularity in shape, only the most careful and experienced workmen can be used in sewing the "official" ball.

The No. M, manufactured by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and sold for \$5.00, is the one mentioned as the "official" ball in the basket ball rules, and was selected because of its excellence in manufacture, quality and workmanship. This ball must be used in all match games.

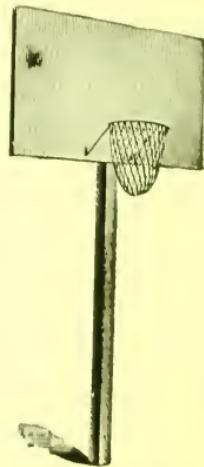


Official Ball.

Is there anything more annoying than to have the rubber bladder burst in the midst of a good series of plays? The ball has to be unlaced, the bursted bladder removed and a new one replaced—providing you happen to have one—and then laced up again. All this time the spectators are waiting patiently—or otherwise—the players are anxious to play, and the whole game may be spoiled by this occurrence. Suppose the renewed one should burst within the next five minutes—perish the thought! The only thing to do is to call the game off, give rain checks, and play it out at some later date. All this may be obviated by getting the official ball in the first place, which is fitted with one of A. G. Spalding & Bros.' No. OM bladders. These bladders may be bought separate from the ball if desired at \$1.25 each, and it is a good plan to always have an extra one on hand. They are fully guaranteed.

Where the game is played outdoors, the Spalding outdoor goals No. 160, which cost \$40.00 per pair, complete, should be used. The price includes a pair of "official" goals, a pair of 4x6 selected chestnut posts, and a pair of backstops made of tongue and groove chestnut. All of the woodwork on these outdoor goals is given two coats of durable outdoor paint, to protect it from the effects of the weather.

Sometimes it is not convenient to have backstops put in when arranging a place indoors for basket ball, and generally it is next to impossible to find some one who knows how to make them so that they will be just right. A. G. Spalding & Bros. have just arranged to supply backstops for basket ball separately at \$20.00 per pair. These backstops are made of  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch matched hardwood; they are reinforced on the back with three cleats of  $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inch material and they are supplied complete, so that it is only necessary to attach them to the wall by bolting through the cleats which extend a little above and below the backstops.



Outdoor Goal.

All club managers should keep official scores. The Spalding Official Collegiate Score Book was prepared to meet the demand of players who wish to keep record of goals and fouls, their nature, and by whom made. This book enables the manager to tell at a glance how many fouls and goals each man made, and serves as a guide for him in coaching his team. A score book containing space for ten games can be bought for 10 cents.

## Basket Ball Wearing Apparel



A Basket Ball Player fully equipped with Spalding complete Basket Ball Suit and V-neck Sweater Before Game is Called.

In wearing apparel for the basket ball player, as well as for all other sports, A. G. Spalding & Bros. are supreme. Their long experience of over thirty years in the athletic goods business has enabled them to meet all demands, and often to anticipate the wants of a vast clientele in the athletic world. They have made a specialty of catering to the needs of the basket ball player, and no matter how exacting the demands, are always ready to meet and satisfy them. The goods listed herein will be found exactly as represented and the best of their kind.

When buying equipment for basket ball, whether it be clothing or implements for the game, be sure to look for the Spalding trade mark, then rest assured that whatever you purchase will not be found wanting in any particular.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have outfitted the best college teams in the country, not only for basket ball, but for every athletic sport, and in producing every athletic article of their manufacture, it has been their aim to furnish the really correct article for the athletic purpose intended, using the best material and employing the most skilled workmen.

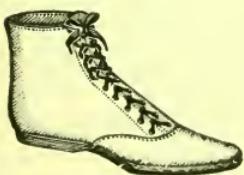
This season, for the expert player, Spalding supplies a shoe with a pure gum sole, made with a "diamond point" surface.



No. BBR.

soles are not guaranteed. They are known as Spalding No. BBR, and they are sold for \$8.00 per pair.

An old favorite is the Spalding No. BB shoe at \$4.50 per pair. The wearer cannot slip with these shoes because of the unique construction of the sole, which is made of rubber with holes in it, so as to form a suction when in contact with the floor, and yet not enough to interfere with the freest action of the player.



No. 1H.

The No. BBL shoe is made same as above with the exception that it is for ladies' use and sells for \$4.50.

A team equipped with Spalding shoes begins the game with a decided advantage over the opposing team, and the advantage increases the longer the game is in progress.

This shoe is believed to be the most perfect style ever produced for basket ball players. It will enable a player to keep his footing on the most slippery floor, and is made as durable as possible, but on account of the fact that the soles are made of "pure gum" rubber, with no compound added of any kind to harden them, the



No. BB.



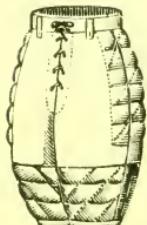
A Basket Ball Player Equipped with Spalding Complete Suit Ready for Game.

white canvas, padded loosely on hips and very loose fitting, costs \$1.00 per pair. No. 6B, made of gray or white flannel, but made

similar in style to No. 5B, costs \$1.75 per pair. They are really very handsome and are extremely light and comfortable to wear.

Those desiring knee tights will find the No. 604 at \$1.25 a pair

and made of worsted, and the No. 4B, of sanitary cotton, at 50 cents a pair, well made and very desirable.



Shirts of various styles and material to suit the player are enumerated as follows: Sleeveless ones of cut worsted, No. 600S,



No. 600S. and the No. 6ED of sanitary cotton, with sash also, for 75 cents each.

made with 4-inch stripe around chest in various combinations of colors, cost \$1.50 each; sanitary cotton, No. 6ES, similar in style to No. 600S, and in same combinations of colors, 75 cents each. Spalding supplies also the No.



No. 6ED.

1ER best quality worsted shirt with sash of a different color for \$5.00 each, at \$1.25, or No. 6F, of sanitary cotton at 50 cents.

Either of the foregoing, especially the worsted, will be found to give entire satisfaction.

The sanitary cotton are well made, but being cotton, do not absorb the perspiration as readily, but in other respects make a good garment for the purpose intended.

Sweaters are a needed adjunct to every basket ball player's outfit. Spalding's No. A Intercollegiate Sweater, which is the official sweater worn by all the leading university and college teams, is made of pure Australian lambs' wool and has

been found indispensable as a preventative for taking cold. It retails for \$6.00. The No. B heavy weight sweater retails for \$5.00, and the No. C, standard weight, for \$4.00.

In jerseys, a very popular garment worn with sleeveless jackets, is Spalding's No. 10PX, which is manu-



No. 10PX.



No. A "Intercollegiate."



No. 10PS.

factured from hard twisted worsted of good quality and closely woven. It is made with a solid color body with alternate striped sleeves—usually two inches of same color as body with narrow stripes of any color. It costs \$3.00. The same grade in solid, plain colors, costs \$2.75. Full striped jerseys in a large variety of colors—Spalding's No. 10PS is a popular style—cost \$3.25 each.

Every good player realizes that a stocking of extra quality is necessary for basket ball, and can rest assured that those furnished by Spalding are the best that can be procured for the money.

No. 3-0S stockings are made of heavy ribbed wool, especially woven, and come in a variety of alternate colors

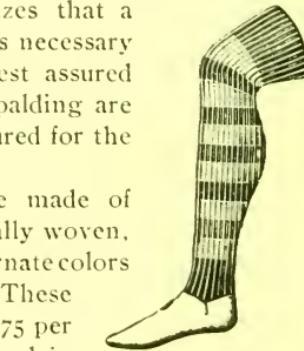
to suit the most critical. These stockings retail for \$1.75 per pair. The same grade in plain colors cost 25 cents less. This

grade is also made with 4-inch stripe around calf of leg, at same price as the No. 3-0S. The No. 1RS stockings, heavy weight, also have alternate colors and retail for \$1.25 per pair; the medium weight in same grade retails for \$1.00. The Nos. 1R, 2R and 3R which are plain colors come in heavy, medium and lighter weight, and sell for \$1.10, 90 and 70 cents respectively. A pair of cotton stockings can be bought for 25 cents. Spalding furnishes in each grade a stocking with 4-inch stripe around calf for same price as the regular striped stocking.

A good belt to wear is No. 804, in black only, which retails for \$1.00. Cheaper qualities can be bought for from 40 cents up.



No. 5.



No. 1RS.



No. 804.

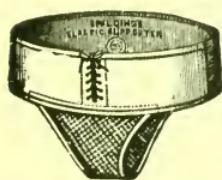
No player should play without a supporter. This advice is not heeded by some who have not learned the above by serious experience. Many a game is lost by the best player being injured and withdraw from the game because the above advice has not been heeded.



The Spalding.

The No. 5 "Bike" Supporter has been conceded by all as the "only" jockey strap suspensor. It is clean, comfortable and porous, and is made in three sizes. The price is 75 cents.

Two other well known suspensories are the Spalding which sells from 25 cents to \$1.25, according to material used, and the Old Point Comfort, at \$1.00 to \$1.50, depending on the material also.



Spalding's elastic supporters are used a great deal, and are a most necessary part of the equipment. They are made in several styles, and cost 25 and 50 cents each, depending upon material used.

Another necessary article for the player is the Spalding Ankle Bandage. Cotton thread, \$1.50; Silk, \$2.00.



O. P. C.



Showing Spalding Ankle Bandage—a necessary adjunct to the uniform of a basket ball player.



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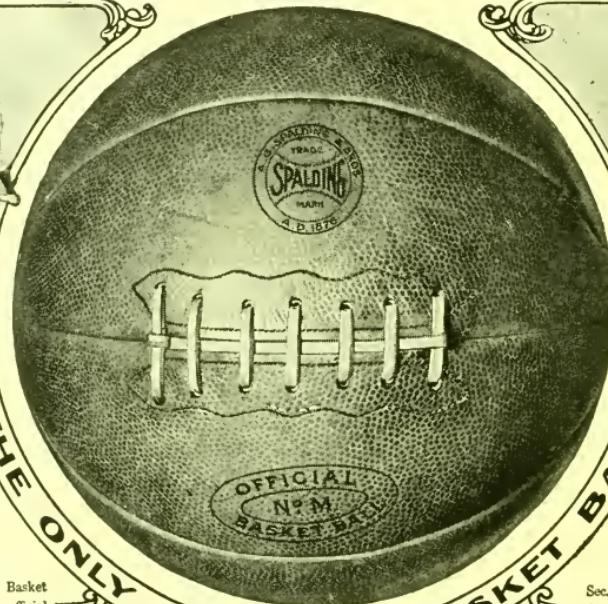
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# THE SPALDING "OFFICIAL" BASKET BALL



Extract from  
Official Collegiate  
Rule Book

The Spalding Official Basket Ball, No. M., is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and



must be used in all match games.

THE ONLY OFFICIAL BASKET BALL

Extract from  
Women's Official  
Rule Book

RULE II—BALL

Sec. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

Extract from Men's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL

Sec. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball.

Sec. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



Sec. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.

OFFICIALLY adopted and must be used in all match games. The cover is made in eight sections, with capless ends and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain leather. The bladder is made specially for this ball of extra quality Para rubber. Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, and guaranteed perfect in every detail. This ball must be used in all match games of either men's or women's teams.

**No. M. Spalding "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$5.00**



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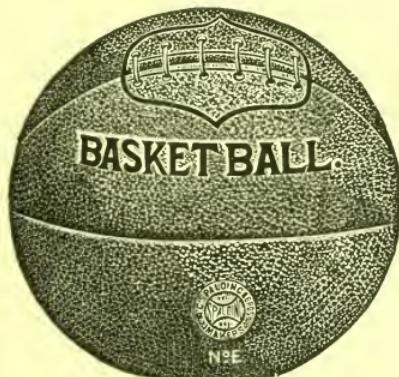
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No. ML



No. E

### The Spalding Junior Basket Ball

Same quality material and workmanship as in our No. M "Official" Ball, but slightly smaller in size. For Junior Teams.

No. ML, Each, \$5.00

### Spalding "Special No. E"

Fine English pebble grain leather case. The bladder of the purest Para rubber and guaranteed. Each ball complete in sealed box.

No. E. Each, \$3.50

### Spalding "Practice No. 18"

Good quality leather cover; regulation size. Each ball complete in box with bladder.

No. 18. Each, \$2.00

*Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue of Athletic Sports mailed free to any address.*

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Denver	San Francisco
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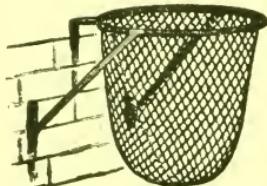
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# SPALDING "OFFICIAL" BASKET BALL GOALS

OFFICIALLY adopted and must be used in all match games. We are equipping our basket ball goals now with nets constructed so that the bottom may be left open in practice games to permit the ball to drop through. The opening is closed readily by a draw string for match games.

**No. 80. Per pair, \$4.00**



### EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL RULE BOOK

#### RULE III.—GOALS

SEC. 3. The goal made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. shall be the official goal.

SEC. 4. The official goal must be used in all match games.

## PRACTICE GOALS

Japanned iron rings and brackets. Complete with nets.

**No. 70. Per pair, \$3.00**

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.**

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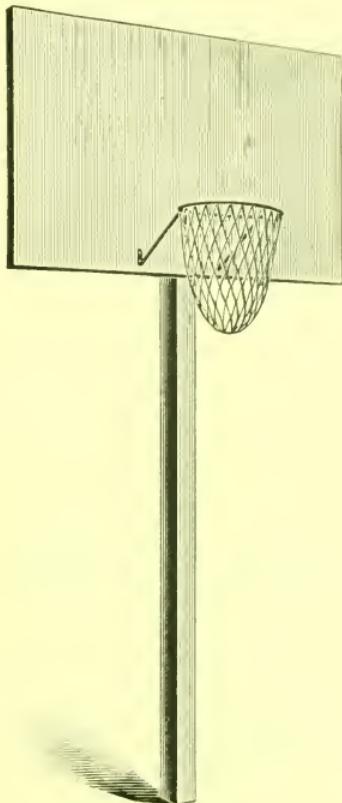
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## OUTDOOR GOALS

THE upright post is made of 4x6 in. selected chestnut. The backstop itself is made of tongue and groove chestnut, all of the woodwork being given two coats of durable outdoor paint. Furnished complete with pair of No. 80 Official Basket Ball Goals.

**No. 160  
Pair, \$40.00**

*Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue of Athletic Sports  
mailed free to any address.*

**A. C. SPALDING & BROS.**

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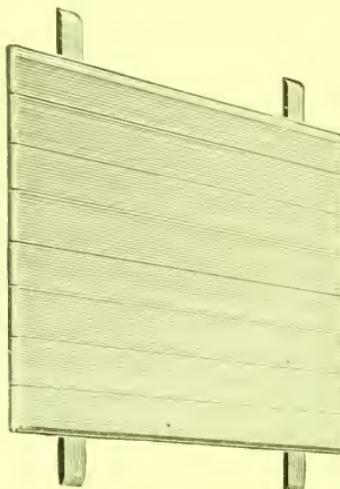
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# Backstops Only For Basket Ball Goals

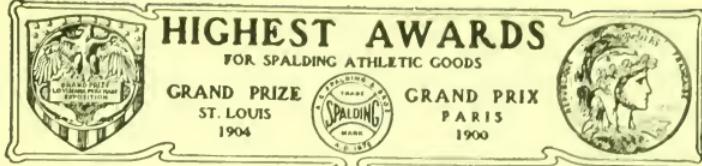
These backstops are made of 7-8 inch matched hard wood. The back of the board is reinforced by three cleats of 2x2 1-2 inch material. On flat walls the two end cleats extend above and below the backstop, which is attached to the wall by bolting through these cleats.



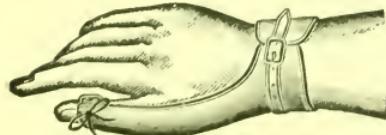
Backstops only, for Basket Ball Goals.  
No. 100. Pair, \$20.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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Buffalo Philadelphia Washington Pittsburg Syracuse Cincinnati  
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## Thumb Protector



A substantial support that  
players will appreciate.

No. **T.** Each, 50c.

## Extra Bladders Guaranteed Quality

No. <b>OM.</b>	For No. M ball.	Each, \$1.25
No. <b>16.</b>	For Nos. ML and E balls.	" .75
No. <b>A.</b>	For No. 18 ball.	" .75

## Basket Ball Score Books

No. <b>1.</b>	Paper cover, 10 games.	Each, 10c.
No. <b>2.</b>	Cloth cover, 25 games.	" 25c.
No. <b>A.</b>	Collegiate, paper cover, 10 games.	" 10c.
No. <b>B.</b>	Collegiate, cloth cover, 25 games.	" 25c.

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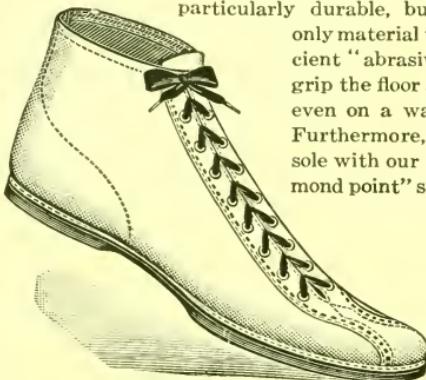
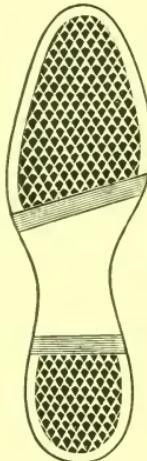
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### The Spalding "Expert" Basket Ball Shoe



This shoe is designed for expert use only. It is equipped with a pure gum rubber sole, very expensive and not particularly durable, but really the only material that has sufficient "abrasive" quality to grip the floor and not slide, even on a waxed surface. Furthermore, we make the sole with our special "diamond point" surface, something never attempted before, and we claim, that in this combination of "diamond point" surface and pure gum

#### Showing Sole with Diamond Point

rubber sole we have solved the problem that has baffled both ourselves and every other shoe manufacturer until now. We present the No. BBR Spalding Expert Basket Ball Shoe as the only perfect basket ball shoe ever made for expert use. We do not guarantee the soles of these shoes.

**Spalding "EXPERT" Shoe.  
No. BBR. Per Pair, \$8.00**

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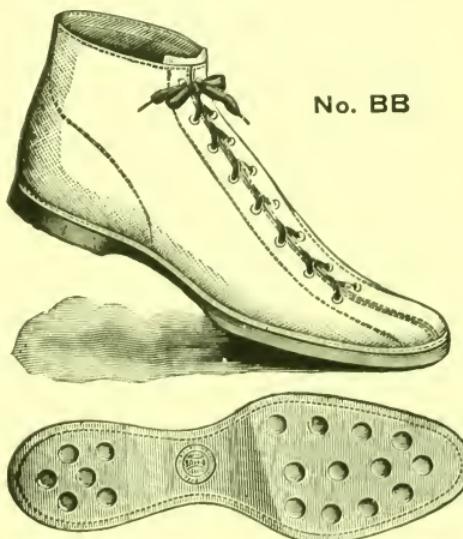
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## BASKET BALL SHOES



No. BB

Made of good quality leather, with special rubber sole. The suction caused by the peculiar construction of the sole enables the player to obtain a good purchase on the floor, a feature that makes this shoe very popular with basket ball players.

**No. BB. Per pair, \$4.50**

For Ladies; otherwise same as No. BB.

**No. BBL. Per pair, \$4.50**

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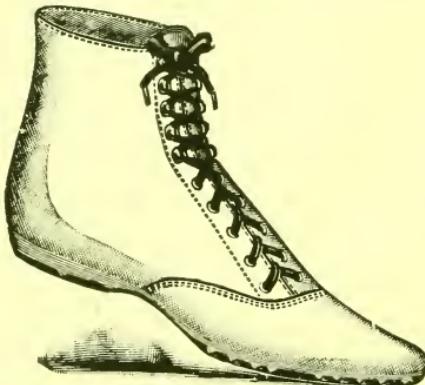
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## BASKET BALL SHOES



No. 1H

High cut, best grade canvas shoe, white rubber sole; in ladies' and men's sizes; men's made of white canvas, ladies of black.

**No. 1H. Per pair, \$1.50**

High cut canvas shoe, rubber sole.

**No. M. Per pair, \$1.00**

*Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue of Athletic Sports mailed free to any address.*

**A. C. SPALDING & BROS.**

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# HIGHEST AWARDS

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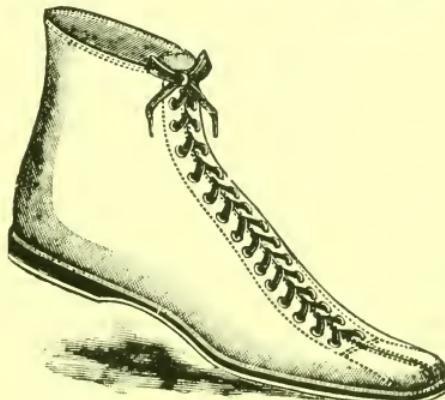
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## GYMNASIUM SHOES



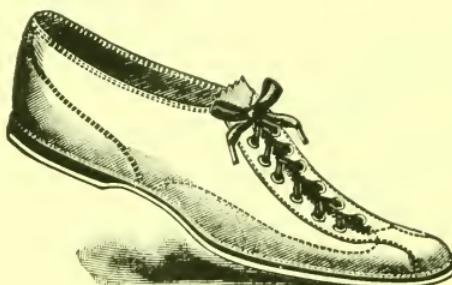
No. 155



No. 155. Elkskin sole; soft and flexible; in ladies' and men's sizes.

Per pair, **\$4.00**

No. 15. Kangaroo, elkskin sole, extra light, hand made. Per pair, **\$4.50**



No. 166

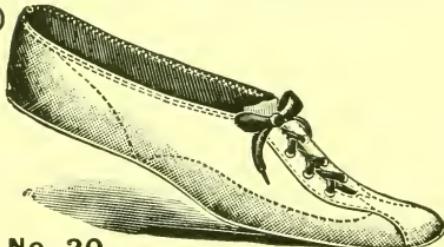
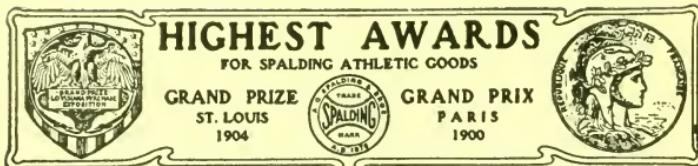


No. 166. Low cut shoe, selected leather, extra light and electric sole; in ladies' and men's sizes.

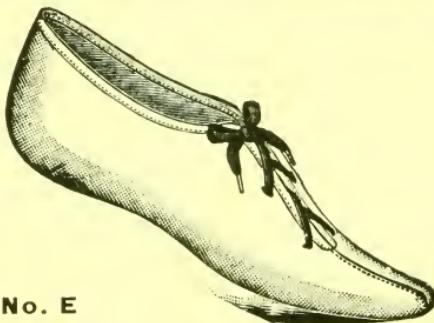
Per pair, **\$3.00**

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No. 20



No. E



No. 85L

## Gymnasium Shoes

Selected leather, electric sole. A very easy and flexible shoe.

No. 20. Low cut. \$1.50  
No. 21. High cut. 2.00

Low cut canvas, canvas sole; very popular for gymnasium.

No. E. Per pair, 35c.

Special ladies' low cut shoe, selected black leather, with roughened electric sole.

No. 85L. Per pair, \$2.00

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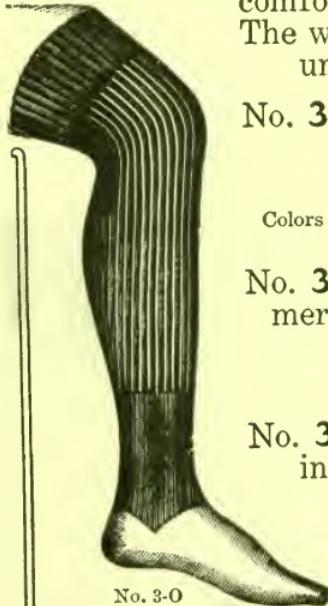
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# SPALDING STOCKINGS

OUR "Highest Quality" Stockings are superior to anything ever offered for athletic wear and combine all the essentials of a perfect stocking. They are best quality worsted, have mercerized white cotton feet, are heavy ribbed, full fashioned, hug the leg closely but comfortably, and are very durable. The weaving is of an exclusive and unusually handsome design.



No. 3-O. Plain colors, white mercerized cotton feet.

Per pair, \$1.50

Colors: Black, Navy and Maroon. Other colors to order only. Prices on application.

No. 3OS. Alternate stripe, white mercerized cotton feet, made to order only, any color.

Per pair, \$1.75

No. 3OC. Calf with one stripe 4 inches wide, white mercerized cotton feet, made to order only, any color.

Per pair, \$1.75

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## Striped Ribbed Stockings

Colors: Black and Scarlet, Navy and Red, Black and Orange, Maroon and White, Royal Blue and White, Navy and White. Other colors to order only.

Prices on application.

### Striped 2 inch Alternate

No. 2RS. Medium weight, all wool. Pair, **\$1.00**

No. 3RS. Good weight, all wool. Pair, **80c.**

### Striped 4 inches wide around calf

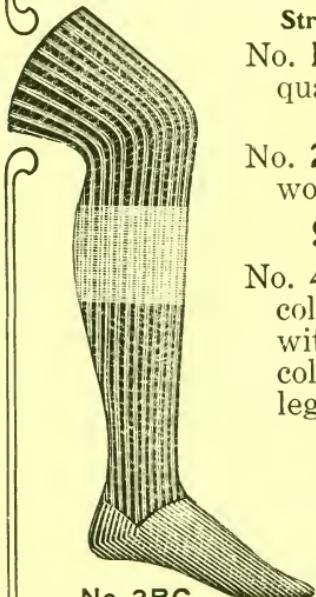
No. 1RC. Heavy weight, good quality worsted, white feet.

Per pair, **\$1.25**

No. 2RC. Medium weight, all wool. . . . Per pair, **\$1.00**

### Striped Cotton Stockings

No. 4RC. Same combinations of colors as above, but made only with one 4 inch stripe of second color mentioned around calf of leg. . . . Per pair, **35c.**



No. 2RC

### Plain Colors

No. 2R. Medium weight, all wool. . . . Per pair, **90c.**

No. 4R. Cotton. Pair, **25c.**

Colors: Black, Navy, Maroon, Royal Blue and Scarlet.

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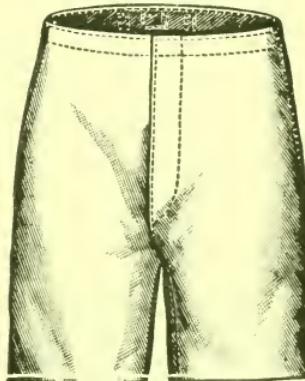
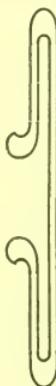
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# Knee Pants Fly Front, Lace Back



Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4

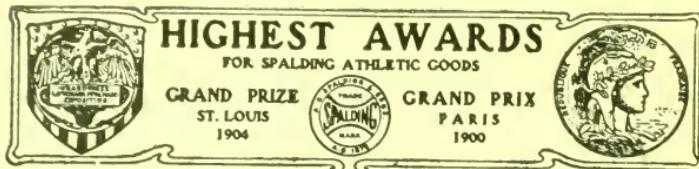
No. 1.	White or Black Sateen.	Per pair, \$1.25
No. 2.	White or Black Sateen.	Per pair, 1.00
No. 3.	White or Black Silesia.	Per pair, .75
No. 4.	White or Black Silesia.	Per pair, .50

Stripes down sides, 25 cents per pair extra.

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mailed free to any address.*

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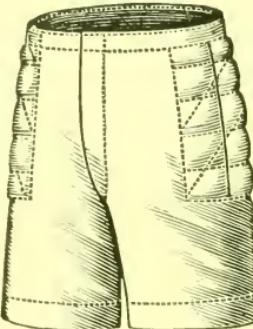
## Special Basket Ball Pants

No. 5B.

Heavy Brown or White canvas, padded lightly on hips, very loose fitting.

Per pair,

**\$1.00**



No. 6B.

Good quality, either Gray or White flannel, padded lightly on hips, very loose fitting.

Per pair,

**\$1.75**

## Knee Tights

No. 604.

Cut Worsted, Navy, Black, Maroon.

Per pair,

**\$1.25**



## Knee Tights

No. 4B.

Sanitary Cotton, White, Navy, Black, Maroon.

Per pair, **50c.**

**Nos. 604 and 4B**

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## The Spalding "Highest Quality" Sweaters



We allow four inches for stretch in all our Sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

Made of the very finest Australian lambs' wool, and exceedingly soft and pleasant to wear. They are full fashioned to body and arms and without seams of any kind. The various grades in our "Highest Quality" Sweaters are identical in quality and finish, the difference in price being due entirely to variations in weight.

Our No. AA Sweaters are considerably heavier than the heaviest sweater ever knitted and cannot be furnished by any other maker, as we have exclusive control of this special weight.

No. <b>AA</b> .	Particularly suitable for foot ball and skating.	<b>\$7.50</b>
Heaviest sweater made.		<b>6.00</b>
No. <b>A</b> . "Intercollegiate," special weight.		<b>5.00</b>
No. <b>B</b> . Heavy Weight.		<b>4.00</b>

Colors: White, Navy Blue, Black, Gray, Maroon and Cardinal.

Other colors to order.

Prices on application. All made with 9-inch collars; sizes, 28 to 44 inches.

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## Spalding New Basket Ball Jerseys



No. 10PS

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 42 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price.

We allow two inches for stretch in all our jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

No. 10PS. Full striped, good quality worsted, fashioned; in following combinations of colors: Black and Orange, Navy and White, Black and Red, Gray and Cardinal, Gray and Royal Blue, Royal Blue and White, Columbia Blue and White, Scarlet and White, Black and Royal Blue, Maroon and White. . . . . Each, **\$3.25**

No. 10PX. Good quality worsted, fashioned; solid color body with alternate striped sleeves usually two inches of same color as body, with narrow stripe of any desired color. Same combinations of colors as No. 10PS. . . Each **\$3.00**

*Any other combinations of colors than above or different width stripe, to order only, and at advanced price. Quotations on application.*

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### Spalding New Basket Ball Jerseys



Nos. 10P and 12P

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 42 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price.

*We allow two inches for stretch in all our jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.*

No. 10P. Worsted, fashioned; solid colors; Navy Blue, Black, Maroon and Gray.

Each, **\$2.75**

No. 12P. Solid colors, worsted; same colors as No. 10P. . . . Each, **\$2.25**

*Any other combination of colors than above or different width stripe, to order only, and at advanced price, Quotations on application.*

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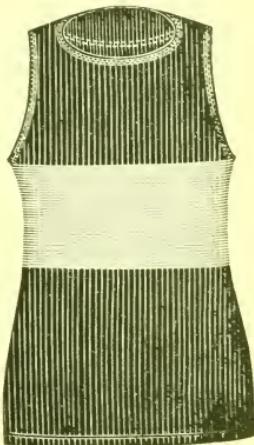
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### Striped Sleeveless Shirt



**Nos. 600S and 6ES**

No. 600S. Cut worsted, with 4-inch stripe around chest, in following combinations of colors: Navy with White stripe; Black with Orange stripe; Maroon with White stripe; Red with Black stripe; Royal Blue with White stripe; Black with Red stripe. . Each, **\$1.50**

### Striped Cotton Shirt

No. 6ES. Solid body, with 4-inch stripe around chest, in same combinations of colors as No. 600S. Each, **75c.**

### Quarter Sleeve Shirts

No. 601. Cut worsted, stock colors and sizes. Each, **\$1.25**

No. 6F. Sanitary cotton, stock colors and sizes. Each, **.50**

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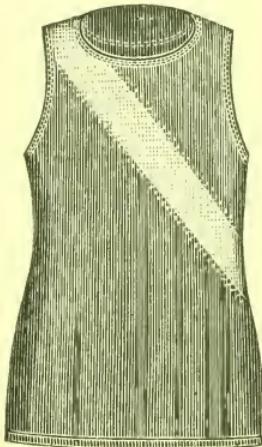
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## Sleeveless Shirt with Woven Sash



Nos. 1ER and 6 ED

No. 1ER. Best worsted, full fashioned body. Black, Navy Blue or Maroon, with sash of any color. . . . Each, **\$5.00**

No. 6ED. Sanitary cotton, solid color body with sash of a different color. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. Each, **75c.**

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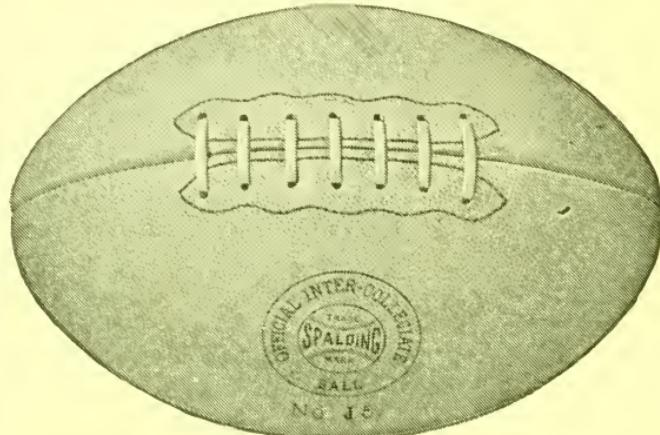
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# The Spalding Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball

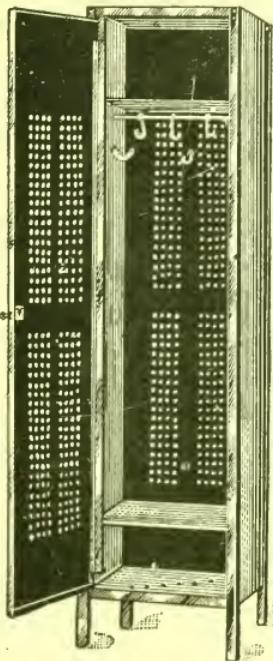


WE have spared no expense in making this ball perfect in every detail, and offer it as the finest foot ball ever produced. Each ball is thoroughly tested, packed in a separate box and sealed, so that our customers are guaranteed a perfect ball inside when same is received with seal unbroken. A polished and nickel-plated brass foot ball inflator and lacing needle will be packed with each Intercollegiate foot ball without extra charge. Used exclusively by all the leading universities, colleges and athletic associations without exception.

**No. J5. Complete, \$4.00**

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## Lockers That Last

WOODEN lockers are objectionable because they attract vermin, retain odors and can be easily broken into, and are dangerous on account of fire.

Lockers made from wire mesh or expanded metal afford little security, as they can be easily entered with wire cutters. Clothes placed in them become covered with dust; and the lockers themselves present a poor appearance, resembling animal cages.

### Durand-Steel Lockers

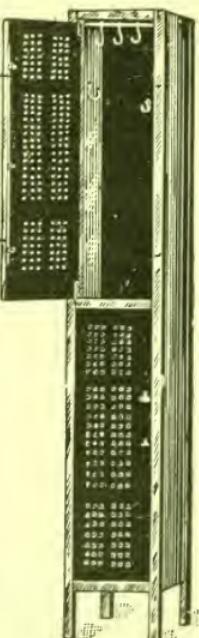
are made of high-grade steel plates, and are finished with gloss-black fur-

nace baked (400°) Japan, comparable to that used on hospital ware, which will never flake off nor require refinishing, as do paints and enamels.

### Durand-Steel Lockers

are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design, with sides and backs solid. This prevents clothes in one locker from coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but if the purchaser prefers we perforate the backs also.

*Illustrated Catalogue  
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M. C. Murphy, the well-known athletic trainer, now with Pennsylvania, the author of this book, has written it especially for the schoolboy and college man, but it is invaluable for the athlete who wishes to excel in any branch of athletic sport. The subjects comprise the following articles: Training, starting, sprinting; how to train for the quarter, half, mile and longer distances; walking; high and broad jumping; hurdling; pole vaulting; throwing the hammer. It is profusely illustrated with pictures of leading athletes, and has been revised for the season of 1906. Price 10 cents.



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# ATHLETIC LIBRARY

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To those in need of vigorous and healthful out-of-doors exercise, this game is recommended highly. Its healthful attributes are manifold and the interest of player and spectator alike is kept active throughout the progress of the game. The game is prominent in the sports at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and other leading colleges. Price 10 cents.

## NO. 156—THE ATHLETE'S GUIDE.

How to become an athlete. It contains full instructions for the beginner, telling how to sprint, hurdle, jump and throw weights, general hints on training; in fact, this book is one of the most complete on the subject that has ever appeared. Special chapters contain valuable advice to beginners and important A. A. U. rules and their explanations while the pictures comprise many scenes of champions in action. Price 10 cents.

# ATHLETIC LIBRARY



# ATHLETIC LIBRARY

## NO. 157—HOW TO PLAY TENNIS.

A complete description of lawn tennis; a lesson for beginners and directions telling how to make the most important strokes; styles and skill of the experts; the American twist service; how to build and keep a court. Illustrated from photographs of leading players in action. Price 10 cents.



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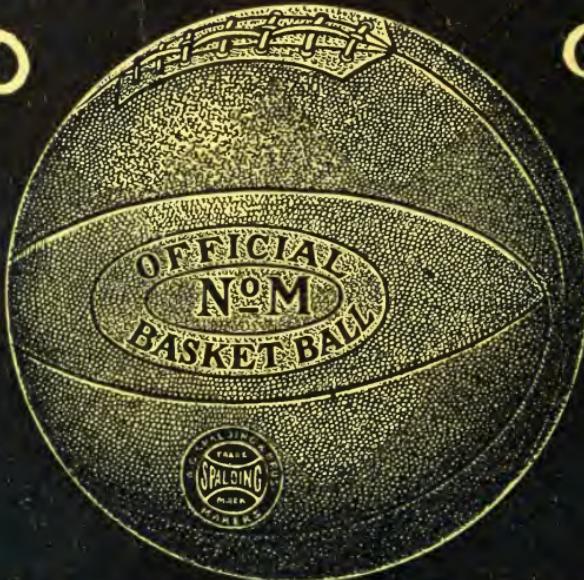
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